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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday 1909 P.M.				
30th June.	OCHANA	6610		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6325
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9030
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th ,,	MARMORA	10069		
5 Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10012
12th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July, 1908.
NILE	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	3rd Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	29th ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. ,,
NILE	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Barillon	14th August ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June,
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mecker	23rd July	4th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki.	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 18th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a. m.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomra, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR BANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to outward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046	,,	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,595	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Climak	24th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5150	S. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,196	25th June 08.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July ,,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	9th Sept ,,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	24th ,,
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,196	11th Oct ,,
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th ,, ,,
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov ,,

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 325
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 603
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1089

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAISER	2800	Pohlenz	19th June.
*GOUVERNEUR	3400	Barmeister	29th June.
†REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobson	10th July.
ERAESIDENT	3400	Muhlenaer	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will call at Seychelles.
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RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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Ipoh (Perak).		

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. B. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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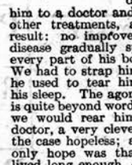

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. He was all right until a red rash broke out on his forehead, but we were not alarmed at first. Very soon, however, the rash began to spread over his head and shoulders, and it caused him great discomfort. I took him to a doctor and tried half a dozen other treatments, all with the same result: no improvement at all. The disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. We had to strap him down in bed, for he used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep. The agony he went through is quite beyond words. No one thought we would rear him. The regimental doctor, a very clever man, pronounced the case hopeless; at least, he said the only hope was that he might, if he lived long enough, outgrow it to some extent. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases, if not the worst, ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable; in fact he got worse under the successive treatments. At one hospital they incased him in plaster, and this seemed to aggravate the soreness terribly. He looked so badly that no one liked to go near him and his life was a burden to him. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but we had got almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills and persevered with them. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured, his skin not having a blemish on it anywhere. Mrs. Lily Hedge, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldharbour Lane, Camblewell Green, Eng., Jan. 12, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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ASSORTED CASES OF 6 DOZEN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT KEYED TINS.

Assortment "A" Contains

9 Red Currant	9 Greengage	9 Morella Cherry & Apricot.
9 Raspberry	9 Apricot	9 Blackberry
9 Gooseberry	9 Strawberry	

FOR 21 RUPEES 4 ANNAS PER CASE,

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12 Black Currant & Apple	12 Gooseberry
12 Plum	12 Blackberry & Apple
12 Mixed Fruit	12 Orange Marmalade.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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THE number of Remington Typewriters IN SERVICE throughout the world to-day is many times greater than that of any other Writing Machine.

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For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

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They go together with the Remington

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY has been CLOSED, on and from the 15th June, 1908, for all descriptions of Traffic.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, THE 15TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on the 30th June, 1908, sealed TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES at MANDVI. Forms of TENDERS and other particulars can be had on payment of Re. 2/ to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving TENDERS being excepted.

Probable value of work... ... Rs. 14,000.
Deposit ... ... Rs. 1,400.
Earnest money ... ... Rs. 500.

2. Forms of TENDER will only be sold to each TENDERER separately.

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 13TH JUNE, 1908.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held this day a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 35 per whole Share and Rs. 8-12-0 per one-quarter Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December 1907, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 23rd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on 24th June, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
per pro KASTOORCHAND DAGA & SONS,
P. D. BHEDWAR,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 8th July, 1908 (both days inclusive.)

CECIL BOOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL BOOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work. Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. T. MURUGAPPA

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TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
MEDITATIVE,	AMIABLE,
UNIFORM,	PUNCTUAL,
REGULAR,	PERFECT,

And ASSIDUOUS.

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AND
JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 36 for cash in advance, including delivery.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is to see in my house for past 22 years but given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good mechanical and easy going Machine.—S. D. Rustomji, Hyderabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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	Rs. a.
Fox Hunting: Past and Present. By R. H. Carlisle. With 8 full page Illustrations	3 1
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The Game of Lawn-Tennis with the Laws and Regulations for the Management of Prize Meetings, and of Inter-County and Inter-Club Matches of the Lawn Tennis Association. By Cavendish	1 5
The A B C of Bridge. Rules and Laws of the Game, How to Score, What to Lead, and How to play. By Eleanor A. Tenant... ...	0 12
The Rules of Boxing	0 3

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Dynamo, Motor and Switchboard Circuits for Electrical Engineers. A Practical Handbook, dealing with the subject of direct, alternating and polyphase currents. By William R. Bowker, C.E., M.E., E.E.	5 14
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HOME GORDON

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Now appearing in the

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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
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Commenced in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in the Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

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THE

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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN

The Bombay Gazette

IN JUNE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked to be scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere guess—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other as effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

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WHITEHALL HOUSE, TELEGRAMS,
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COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 1 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Re. 1-12 Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement ; Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The" Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early, Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALMKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN PRINCIPAL, for Mahomedan Orphanage, knowing English, Gujarati, Urdoo, Arabi, Persian, Mazhabi and Quran Sharif. See the HON. SECRETARY of the above Orphanage, at Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed's Firm, Memon Mohalla.

WANTED—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1184, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and take per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1184, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, for transmission to Europe.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	32 10	68 8	36 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	29 12	66 13	150 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	66 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 14	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

Nursery Teabread

Adelaide Cakes, Queen Cakes, Milk Scones, Jam Sandwich, London Buns, are only a few of the good things suited for children that can be made better in the BROWN & POLSON way, with their "Paisley Flour." Recipes for these are in every tin.

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)

is a raising powder to be used one part with about eight parts ordinary flour.

TRY IT NOW. THE CHILDREN WILL BE GLAD.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS & PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been Large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on Commission or GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
31, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

[SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases : Vegetable Albumen, and Phosphates.)

Refreshes the tired brain, Vitalizes the System, Restores health, spoiled either through over-exertion or through "excesses."

Per ½ lb. bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WEALTH:
THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without ambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds, which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

E.C.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED in the C. M. S. Girls' School a RESIDENT MISTRESS (Indian Christian). None without certificates and good knowledge of Marathi need apply.

Apply,
MISS GIFFARD,
C. M. S. Girls' School,
Girgaum, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached ; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply Box No. 1175, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ABBOTT'S BEST
"WATER PROOFS"
FOR GENTS.
MARK OUR PRICES :

COATS, Size—	46	48	50	52	54	56
	Rs. 12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	14-8	15-0
INVERNESSES.—	46	48	50	52	54	56
	Rs. 17-0	17-8	18-0	18-8	19-0	19-8

FOR CASH ONLY.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

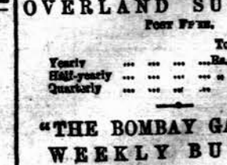
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS : RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES :—13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For imm

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicines or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

F. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steamer Africa 1,301 tons Captain T. Whitehead sailed on Monday for Persian Gulf etc with a general cargo and Mr. Drooney and 50 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Simla, June 15:—

Storm Signal—Hoist danger signal No. 2 Cyclonic storm formed about 200 miles s. s. W. of Verawal, intensity not yet known, probably moving towards Kathiawar.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 15.

Anchendale...2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Badree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Delta .....1780 Snow .....P & O Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Joydene .....2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Mohammadi....1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Nurani.....2370 Clingan.....T M & Co
Oriental .....3085 Palmer .....P & O Co
Ras Berd.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctonia .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Swaledale ...2347 Tracky .....W & A G & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton .....Show Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
M Peninsular...3047 Aden .....Palmer...13-6 P & O Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson, A'werp	20-6	F M & Co	
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer Dunkirk	25-6	F M & Co	
C & R City of Calcutta	4786	Rae L'pool	18-6	K N & Co	
F Orissa	3523	Kedslie Calcutta	16-6	M M & Co	
G Naderi	1169	Gray.....Jeddah	16-6	B & P S N Co	
H Kaiser	1713	Pahlenz...Z'bar	19-6	A Strandes	
K Castello	2309	Runton...Hull	21-6	F Muir & Co	
N Glenaffrie	2650	Craig Baltimore	14-6	W & A G & Co	
N Glenaffrie	2557	Craig Baltimore	16-6	W & A G & Co	
O Shandon	2466	Stibs Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co	
P Glomin	2248	Learmouth M'brough	17-6	K N & Co	

M W D D

Kola..... 510 Cole...Persian Gulf 18-6...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri..... 553 Nakowel B'nager 16-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland ... 760 Ebrahim...M'Goa 17-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ... 524 Mahomed...K'chi 19-6 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Kelso...L'pool	25-6	W & A G & Co
2	Bezwada	327	Carey.....K'chi	20-6	M M & Co
4	Capri	2718	Redcoe Shanghai	17-6	F & R S N Co
5	Weissenfels	2458	Siebjee K'chi	16-6	W & A G & Co
6	Kasara	505	Cuthbash...Buarsh	18-6	M M & Co
8	Rajah	2686	Morgan...Java	21-6	T Morrison & Co
9	Oceana	8507	Hayward ...London	20-6	P & O Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston Shanghai	24-6	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	841	Rothwell .. K'chi	19-6	M M & Co
15	Wellington	3626	Hasking...Hamburg	18-6	J M & Co
16	Amatonga	2093	Large London	18-6	M & Co

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	City of Karachi a..	Shaw	Liverpool &c
	R. Subattino 8 ...	Taccone	Genoa, &c
	Africa 8	Whitehead ...	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Bezwada, for Persian Gulf &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at London on the morning of the 13th instant.

The P and O steamer Delhi left Hongkong, on June 13th.

The P and O steamer Sanca (extra) left Singapore on June 13th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.s, steamer Salazie left Aden for Bombay on 13th instant and she is excepted here on 18th instant in the morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the night of the 14th instant and is due here on the morning of the 21st instant. The same Co's s.s Nippon, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 14th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
11	Rasdara	J McCambridge	Colombo
	Tanglin	T J Thompson	Rangoon
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Gregory Apcar	S H Helson	Hong Kong

DEPARTURES.

12	Matappo	W H Dormund	New York
	Zinnia	J R Clarke	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Scalda	Rangoon
11	Aparima	London
13	Nizam	Calcutta
13	Vindobona	Trieste

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meals, Croft Mody and Co; 240 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 101 tons oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 155 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 2,625 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 4.400 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 80 bales cotton-fly and waste, N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—87 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 152 cwt olibanum, 2 pots rosa oil and 2 pots gras oil, M Jafferbhoy; 57 bales hides and skins, A H Mahoomed and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, H Normahomed and H Essa; 9 bales hides and skins, R M Cooka; 32 bales hides and skins, H R H Oosman; 102 cwt gum, S Damji and Co; 118 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—94 cwt Condiments, Merwanji Ponjiaji and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Castello s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—159 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,335 cwt poppyseed, S C Italiana; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, H Magonlal; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Laloobhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 525 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co: 1,960 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Laloobhoy; 335 bales sawri cotton and 120 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,500 cwt teelseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—286 bales cotton, 3,325 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 1,000 cwt crushed myrabollams, W Becher; 17 cwt animals' guts, A Meyer; 30 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 33 bales cotton, H Bhejnath and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Shandon s—21,780 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—152 casks skins, A J Allahibux.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—119 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Marmora s—300 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—300 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 1,200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 760 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 1,300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 162 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th June.

201—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

202—Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1907-08 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

203—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 16th inst. near Skating rink at 8-30 p m.

204—Extract from India Army Orders dated 25th May is published for information :—

No 290—Volunteer Long Service Medal—Silver medals have been awarded to the members of the Indian Volunteer Force named below :—

Sergeant J Moore.
" E H Coutts.
Corporal F Menezes.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 13TH JUNE 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 13th June 1908. By Council Bills £2,22,908
By Gold ..... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 14th June 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £15,277,092

THERE is usually a spice of humour in American Missionary reports, and Dr. Wilson of Kolhapur tells of a Hindu friend who came hurriedly to the Mission bungalow one day for a large bottle of cod-liver oil. Asked if there was serious illness in his home, he replied :—"Oh, no; no one is ill, but friends have come on a visit and we wish to give them a treat." A patient of the shepherd caste, who was recovering from a severe accident, kept saying to the Doctor who attended him :—"You are my father and mother. You have given me a new birth." When the Missionary asked him :—"When you are recovered and returned home how many sheep are you going to send as a gift to the Hospital to show your gratitude?" the reply came as a flash :—"Saheb, do the parents ask anything of their new born child?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowe's, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—June 10, at Cheltenham Hotel, Jullundur, the wife of Mr. J. E. Bryan, District Engineer, of a daughter.

GRANT—June 3, at Quetta, the wife of Captain J. D. Grant, 8th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

HILDRETH—June 2, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of Captain H. C. Hildreth, R. A. M. C., of a son.

MILES—June 4, at Thandiani, the wife of Major P. J. Miles, 53rd Sikhs F. F., of a daughter.

O'MALLEY—May 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. O'Malley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SIMPSON—LIGHTFOOT—June 9, at St. Paul's, Bedford, Frank Douglas Simpson, I.C.S., United Provinces, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lightfoot, Gorakhpur, U. P.

O'SULLIVAN—HOWELL—June 10, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd. W. Lorimer Kitching, Chaplain, Edmond Charles O'Sullivan, Esq., Survey of India, to Isabel Mary (Daisy), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Howell, S. and T. Corps, and grand-daughter of the late Richard Michael Howell, Esq., J. P., Howell's Court, South Tipperary.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 10, at Masulipatam, Emma, widow of Peter Anderson, Honorary Surgeon, I. S. M. D., in her 69th year.

GRANT—June 10, at the General Hospital, Madras, of enteric fever, Hannibal Robert, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant, of the Loco. Dept., S. I. Ry., aged 19 years.

LARSEN—May 31, at Lahore, Winifred Ellen Larsen, widow of the late Mr. J. A. Larsen, of the Bank of Bengal, aged 57 years.

MOORE—June 10, at Rajahmundry, Aimee, the dearly loved wife of J. P. Moore, Madras Salt and Abkari Department.

MOSS—April 23, at Kot Bungalow, Garhwal, Himalayas, Frederick Moss of Farnham, Surrey, late Manager of late Himalaya Bank and later of Tehri State Forest Dept., aged 69.

ROWLANDSON—June 7, at Ealing, W. (formerly of "The Gables," Coonoor), Colonel George Rowlandson, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 73.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m; High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.
Football, The Harwood League, Oval, 6 p.m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.

Thursday, June 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water 1-38m., 2-32a.; Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.

Friday, June 19.—University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m. City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

Saturday, June 20.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.

Sunday, June 21.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 4-37m., 5-11a.; Low water, 10-25m., 11-57a.

Monday, June 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Dharangdhra has arrived in Bombay and put up at Watson's Hotel.

ACCIDENT IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Vitha Anant (38), a Hindu labourer was working at a quarry hole at Parel on Sunday, when he accidentally slipped and fell into it from a height of eighteen feet. He died on the spot.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The officers and crew of the R. M. S. "Marmora" have drawn up a fine programme of vocal and instrumental music, which will be given in the Institute to-morrow evening, commencing at 8-30 prompt. Admission will be free, except to a few reserved seats. A collection in aid of the Institute's funds will be taken.

AN AUDIENCE OF THE POPE.—Mr. Sydney Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, who is on a short visit to Europe, was received in audience by His Holiness the Pope at the Vatican on the 24th May. Mr. Smith was the only commoner present at the audience, the others being German and Italian nobles.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance. Elgar
Overture	Lustspiel ..... Kelar Bela
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Monckton
Valse from Op.	A Waltz Dream..... Oscar Straus
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant... Offenbach
Gavotte	La Cigale ..... Lila Clay

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SIR JAMSETJEE.

SIR Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has been seriously ill since Saturday night last, at his residence in Bombay. It appears that after dinner that evening the Baronet complained of giddiness; and a spasm in the heart soon made him unconscious. Prompt remedies were applied on the arrival of Dr. Collie and Dr. Khareghat. Sunday was passed amidst the anxiety of friends and relations. About 10 o'clock that night, the Baronet had slightly rallied. He is still in a very weak condition, and has not quite recovered his usual state of health. The Parsi community is concerned at the sudden illness of their leader.

THE PROPOSED PARSI COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have certainly done a service to the Parsi community by being the first to sound a strong note of warning against Mrs. Besant's interference in what ought to be a purely Parsi movement. A "Sympathiser" takes you to task for it; but your best justification lies in the fact that all the leading Parsi papers, which reflect as well as influence public opinion in the community, have followed your lead in condemning the officious interference of Mrs. Besant. The "Jam-e-Jamshed," which is the only Parsi daily which is in favour of such a proposed college, views with great disfavour the fact that Mrs. Besant should have thought fit to put herself in the foreground of such a movement. It says in its issue of last Saturday: "We cannot understand what need there was for an appeal to the Parsi community from this venerable lady. To think that the Parsis will come forward to do their duty to themselves and to the community only at the instance of Mrs. Besant is to insult the good sense of the Parsis."

The "Bombay Samachar" is entirely against this proposed college, and strongly deprecates the lines on which it is to be started. Its objection is much the same as indicated in your able leader of last Tuesday. It, too, calls the proposed scheme reactionary. It thinks that the needs of the community at present require such institutions as will help it to reduce poverty and increase its wealth and other resources. It therefore advocates a college in which commercial and scientific training can be given to Parsi youths on the latest and best models of the West. In its opinion the Parsis have no need whatever of a college like those at Aligarh or Benares, as the circumstances which have led to the foundation of the latter institutions do not exist among them. As regards the appeal of Mrs Besant and the other Theosophists, the "Samachar" expresses itself in these strong and weighty terms: "We shall say only this much in relation to religious education (to be given in the proposed college), that Mrs. Besant, Mr. Vimadalal, and Mr. Mahaluxmivals are Theosophists in religion, and the zeal which they display in this matter is owing to the fact that they hope to obtain in this way an effective means for spreading this Theosophic religion among Parsis. The main propositions of the religion of Theosophy are in many respects different from and insulting to the Zorosastrian faith; and the very greatest caution should be had in allowing the followers of such a religion as the Theosophic any hand in the scheme of an educational institution for the good of the Parsi community. Instead of saving the community from drifting towards poverty and its attendant evils—for which reason alone we think there is need for a special college—such a step (as allowing the Theosophists to mould the scheme) will involve it into other and worse evils and curses."

The "Akbar-i-Soudagar," another daily, and the "Rast Goftar," a weekly, are entirely opposed to the proposed college, and see no necessity whatever for any such separate institution. With regard to Mrs. Besant, the latter paper says the following in its issue of last Sunday: "We have respect for Mrs. Besant, and the zeal for the education of Parsi children which she displays is creditable to her. But yet the leaning towards Vedantism and the Buddhist religion of this lady is no secret. The Theosophic sect and religion to which she belongs has also the same learning. The teaching of this sect is to make the people believe in the doctrine of reincarnation. The Zoroastrian faith has no such doctrine. To teach Zoroastrian children this doctrine of a strange faith and to found a college for such teaching is certainly a thing not to be approved. If the Theosophist lady and other prominent Parsi Theosophists advocate this scheme with such an object, we shall most vigorously fight against them."

It will thus be seen that the Parsis are vigorously opposed not only to Mrs. Besant's interference, but to that of Parsi Theosophists also. "Sympathiser" childishly talks of enmity to that lady. But it need hardly be said this is not a question of enmity or friendship to Mrs. Besant or any other individual. It is the question of benefiting or injuring a whole community. If Mrs. Besant knew the feeling of the Parsis in this matter as evidenced by their papers, she would be the first to withdraw herself from leadership in this movement. And if the Parsi Theosophists had the good of their community really at heart they would do the same.—Yours, &c.

K.

PLAGUE AND THE SHUNKERSHET BUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The tenor of your correspondent "T.'s" letter, which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant, shows that a covert attempt is made to confound my main points regarding the bust in question by introducing diverse statements, of more or less truth, drawing most astounding illogical inferences therefrom, ridiculing pitifully the writer, and yet triumphantly, from his own point of view. What am I to understand by a terrible attack of this kind made in ill-humour, except that he does not wish my points to come to light, and in what way does he seek to establish his position to enable him to do so? He himself has not even touched upon the main points or assertions that were made in my letters, and has disproved nothing. I can only make him intelligible to me in one light, that is by attributing to him the motive of upsetting the whole question. In that case, I feel warranted to further elucidate my point in respect of the Hindu religion. That in a view of my humble capacity, the Hindu religion is a most superb dualism, or a supreme combination of spiritualism and materialism, and has in its course constant occasions, through its labyrinthine devotional ceremonies and forms of worship, to establish the supremacy of spiritualism over materialism, thereby clearly indicate the distinction of supreme Unity for the proper understanding of both alike. If this is so, whose morality and purity must also be the highest and most admirable, the placing of a marble bust in the Hindu cemetery imputes, at once, a defiant attitude to the Hindu population professing that faith. In such a cemetery sympathetic indications might be considered to be in unison, and not those which offer a contrast to the avowed profession, and are intended to be perpetuated in a religiously exceptional place. A marble bust in the cemetery is essentially of the latter kind, and conflicting testimony, such as it is assuredly, is most fearfully annoying in the fabric of a sentimental religion, almost corresponding to Nature itself. Even the faculty of understanding of men in matters, which relate to their well being is so keen by nature, that Emerson in a like point forcibly maintains that, "men are wiser than they know." In the above sense I again ask the Hindu cemetery authorities, merely as a Hindu, to reconsider the subject in connection with the several points which I have urged in my previous letter, and have the bust transferred elsewhere. From my own knowledge, I can say that the bust in question was not intended for the Hindu cemetery, as a matter of fact.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

June 13.

TWO GREAT FERTILISING PLANTS FOR RUBBER AND OTHER ESTATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having frequently read of the great trouble and expense many planters experience in maintaining the fertility of their estates, kindly permit me to give a description of the celebrated Melilot (or Pea Clover and Japan Clover) plant for this purpose. It grows on an island off the coast of Tasmania, where it constitutes a great portion of the feed for all kinds of stock. It is a leguminous plant, and in appearance resembles lucerne. It has shamrock-shaped leaves, and racemes of very small yellow flowers. When cut for hay, in the flower stage, it has a beautiful aroma, and it is said that all kinds of stock thrive thereon. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and yields from 30 cwt. to 2 tons of hay per acre, when not used for grazing. It enriches the soil in which it is grown rapidly and wonderfully, and an American expert declares that each fully-developed plant conveys to the soil 4 lbs. of nitrogen, and it also deposits therein annually an immense quantity of humus. A writer in one of our agricultural journals says: "This seed has been sown in raw white sand, and in the course of five or six years it has changed it into dark, almost black, rich loam. We are now growing lucerne (which generally requires rich, well-drained soil), which, had it not been for Melilot, would never have grown at all." The cattle can also be grazed on the land, and it would be doubly enriched thereby. I have read that the Director of Agriculture for the Federated Malay States has been searching for a plant for this purpose, and so for has succeeded only in procuring a thorny species of mimosa, which adds only about 150 lbs. of nitrogen to the soil per acre. This gentleman writes in the "Tropical Agriculturist" (September 1907): "The introduction of a leguminous plant on rubber estates, to take the place of the weeds which grow so vigorously, and are so expensive, means an automatic manuring of the soil, and a conservation of surface soil which will be otherwise washed away." Mr. A. H. Malet, general manager of the Pelepah Valley Rubber Estates, Johore, writes: "For some time past I have been searching for such a plant as the Pea Clover, and have tried the Mimosa, but the latter plays havoc with the native cooly's legs." Writing from Norwood, Ceylon, Mr. F. Kennedy says: "A plant (Melilot) containing so much nitrogen would be a Godsend to Ceylon tea and rubber planters, if it would take the place of the weeds, and would save us countless rupees."

Japan Clover (Lespedeza Striata) is another plant worthy of cultivation, and it is extensively grown in the southern States of America. It grows from 12 to 18 inches high, and yields from 1½ ton to 2 tons of hay per acre. Its feeding value is the best, ranking in nutritive quality above red clover and our best grasses, while it is very rich in nitrogen. Japan Clover is a great ameliorator and fertiliser. Its abundant long tap roots decaying render the soil porous, and leave in it much nitrogenous material and humus. It releases and brings up from the subsoil valuable plant food; the ashes contain nearly 40 per cent potash, 29·60 ozide lime, 7·82 sulphuric acid, 7·54 phosphoric acid—all most valuable elements in plant life and growth. Through its cultivation soils are thus renovated, slopes prevented from washing, gullies filled, moisture solicited and retained, and atmospheric fertilisers gathered and garnered.—Yours, &c.,

B. HARRISON.

Burringbar, N. S. Wales.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' MEMORIAL.

The following is a further list of subscriptions collected; and promised gentlemen who have not yet subscribed to the Fund are requested to be so good as to send their amount to the undersigned or the Bank of Bombay :—

JAMES MACDONALD,
FASULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

	Rs.
Mr Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett	300
Mr Cassumali Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	250
Mr C N Wadia	250
Mr N N Wadia	250
Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal	150
Mr Suleman Abdul Wahed	150
Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit	100
The Hon'ble Mr H S Dixit	100
Mr Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadwala	100
Mr W A Chambers	100
Messrs Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co	100
Mr Hormuzdyar C Coyajee	100
Mr Mahomedbhoy Datubhoy	100
Messrs Ibrahim Rahimtula and Jafferbhoy Rahimtula	100
"Anonymous"	100
"A Friend"	75
Mr Kavasji D Hormusji Dubash	51
Mr Elappa Balaram	51
Mr Ravasshaw S Powwala	50
Mr Rustom S Powwala	50
Mr F Yorke Smith	50
Messrs Merwanji and Sons	50
Messrs Kanga and Patel	50
Mr A Leslie	50
Mr Krishnalal M Jhaveri	50
Mr K F Modi	50
Mr Pherozeshah B Petit	50
Dr D B D'Monte	50
Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji	40
Mr J M Framji Patel	30
Mr Bhagwandas Narottamdas	30
Mr Abdulla Mian Khandwani	30
Mr Salemahomed Dharamsey	30
Dr Sorab K Nariman	30
Mr Phiroz C Sethna	25
Dr A P Gama	25
Mr G Percival	25
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	25
Mr Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia	25
Messrs Hormusji Edulji Allbless and Sons	25
Mr Cursetji M Banaji	25
Mr Hormusji Dadabhoy	25
Mr Kavasji B Sethna	25
Dr H M Masina	25
Mr Fazulbhoy M Chinoy	25
Mr Abdulla Sukoorbhoy	25
Mr H Proctor	25
Mr P E Percival	25
Mr Mahomed Hussein Hakim	25
Mr A S Narielwala	15
Messrs D B Khan and Co	10
Mr Kaikhoshro M B Minocherhomji	10
Mr Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan	10
Mr Rustomji A Spencer	10
Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai	10
	Rs. 3,557
Amount previously acknowledged	20,376
Grand Total	Rs. 23,933

N, B.—Sum of Rs. 50 previously acknowledged as "Anonymous" is from Mr. N. N. Saher.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 738,951 mds. and Rs. 45,766 in the earnings.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. Harvey's Bust.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presided at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall.

REPRESENTATIVE ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

The President in opening the meeting announced that Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim was elected to represent the Corporation on the Bombay City Improvement Trust Board, in place of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla who proceeded to Europe.

MR. HARVEY'S BUST,

Consideration was given to a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, chairman of the W. L. Harvry Bust Fund Committee, in which he stated that "in recognition of the most valuable services rendered to the Corporation and to the City of Bombay by Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., during his six years' tenure of the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a Committee was appointed to arrange for obtaining a marble bust of Mr. Harvey and for offering it to the Corporation.

"2. The Committee have obtained a suitable bust prepared by Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, and I am desired by the Committee to offer the bust to the Corporation for their acceptance and to express the hope of the Committee that the Corporation will be pleased to assign it a suitable place in the Municipal Hall."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Corporation accepted with thanks the offer of the Chairman of the Bust Committee.

THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The next item on the Agenda for the consideration of the Corporation was the following Resolution of the Standing Committee: "That the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee, regarding proposals for strengthening the superior staff of the Executive Engineer's Department, be approved and adopted, and sanction be given, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, to the Schedule of Establishment of the Executive Engineer's Department being varied as proposed in the Commissioner's, letter of the 28th March 1908, with effect from the 1st July next, subject to the Corporation's sanction to the creation of the new appointments of a Superintendent, Building Branch and a Superintendent, Road Branch, the emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200 per mensem: and

That this Resolution be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 19,629 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the extra expenditure involved in the proposed variation of the Schedule of Establishment of the Executive Engineer's Department."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved for the necessary sanction.

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Bye-Laws Committee. He thought it desirable to wait and hear what that Committee had to say on the matter.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried

NEW ROAD AT CHOWPATTI.

The following letter from the Secretary of the City Improvement Trust was forwarded to the Corporation by the Commissioner: "I am directed to inform you that the Board are desirous of perpetuating the name of their first Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., by naming the new 60 feet road leading from the end of Gibbs Road to Gamdevi and the approach to the new Chowpatti Overbridge "Hughes Road." Under Section 42 of the Trust Act and 327 of the Municipal Act, the Board can determine the name by which any street vested in them shall be known and I am to express the hope that the proposed name has the approval of the Corporation in whom the street will eventually vest."

The Corporation accorded their approval as asked for and also approved

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TROUBLES OF PERSIA.

The "Madras Mail" :—With the evacuation of his capital by the Shah and the state of panic reported by Reuter yesterday, Persia may be considered to have come one stage nearer the anarchy into which she is bound to collapse before long. It should not, however, be supposed that a revolution is imminent. For one thing, there is not enough cohesion among the people for a general rising; for another, popular discontent is tempered by fatalism, disinclination for sustained effort and the memory of oppression by comparison with which the nerveless tampering with the Constitution of the present ruler is mild enough. The probability is that the breach between the Shah and the Parliament will widen, local disturbances will become more frequent, and, instead of a revolution resulting in the establishment of a firm Government, there will be a long period of anarchy, in which the political clubs will increase their power in the chief towns, while the Kurds and other marauding tribes harry the border provinces. That state of affairs cannot, of course, continue indefinitely, but it is impossible at present to foresee the eventual outcome of a half-hearted and fitful revolutionary movement. The Parliament has so far given no indication of collective administrative ability or of determination to attempt broad reform. A dictatorship would be beneficial, perhaps, but the one man in the Royal "entourage" capable of holding such a post, Amin-es-Sultan, was killed last year, and if there are any members of the Parliament of equal competence they have not yet come to the front. Nasr-el-mulk is an enlightened constitutionalist, but he has been in turn the "protege" and the prisoner of the Shah, and the Taghi-Sadeh is probably no more than a clever speaker. As for the Nizames-Sultaneh Cabinet, which resigned early last month on account of its inability to raise the money required to meet the pay of the Army and officials, and was reinstated the next week, it is not to be taken very seriously.

It is difficult to see any hope for Persia. With financial difficulties, due in part to the enormous pension and allowance list which has of late been cut down, with rebellion in Azerbijan, and with neither a firm despotism nor a popular Government, the condition of the country is pitiable. The intervention of the two Powers chiefly interested, Great Britain and Russia, might improve the situation considerably, but it is unlikely that any action will be taken by them until the disorders in Persia become absolutely intolerable. Even if they were to interfere, it is not evident what their wisest course would be. To reinstate the Shah, who has practically lost his position, would be contrary to the wishes of his people, and when reinstated he would require constant bolstering up. On the other hand, though there are some earnest and patriotic Persians in the Parliament, as a whole that body is composed of intriguers seeking the rewards of office and of doctrinaire revolutionists with out administrative capacity. And yet Great Britain and Russia cannot be indifferent to the growth of disorder and the depletion of the Treasury in Persia. Both Powers have very considerable stake in the country, and if trade is to flourish an end must be put to the pseudorevolution, which serves as a pretext for all kinds of disorder and facilitates the marauding enterprises of the Kurds and other border tribes.

THE MYSTERY OF ENTERIC.

"The Civil and Military Gazette."—In a recently published Memoir of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India there is a most interesting account of an enquiry on enteric fever in India carried out at the Central Research Institute Kasauli by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple and Captain Greig, the results of which should have an important influence on the problem of the prevention of enteric fever amongst the British troops in India. One of the most important questions which the investigators set before them was to determine where is the virus of the disease stored in nature? and their answer to that question will come as a surprise to many of the general public. Up to the time of the opening of the enquiry the storehouse of the virus had not been determined by scientific investigation, so that the persistence of the disease among the troops and the origin of epidemics remained very obscure, and the general sanitary measures which were adopted for the prevention of the disease gave only partially satisfactory results.

In 1906 an enquiry into the causation of enteric fever in India was commenced at the Central Research Institute, the problems which were solved having been (i) what is the nature and duration of the saprophytic life of the typhoid bacillus; (ii) what is the duration of the life of the bacillus within the human host; and (iii) how are epedomics produced. It was found, from the observations, that the duration of life of the parasite outside the body was, under ordinary Indian conditions, very short; but that on the contrary, inside the body of the host, "bacillus typhosus" continues to live for prolonged periods—the investigations proving the important fact that a certain percentage of people, who have had an attack of the disease, harbour the parasite for months and probably for years. These people show no sign of disease and it is impossible to determine by medical inspection whether they are free from infection or not. Moreover, and this materially increases the difficulty of the investigation, the bacilli where they are present, are not given off daily but at intervals which may be very long, sometimes as long as three months. In Germany such an individual is called "Bazillentrager," for which in English the most suitable equivalent is "chronic bacilli carrier", and it has been shown conclusively that when a bacilli carrier has to do with food supplies he or she is capable of infecting the food, and so producing epidemics of typhoid fever. A. Dr. Koassel of Geissen has recently shown that an individual harbouring the parasite infected a milk supply, and so produced a milk epidemic. On this account he very pertinently remarks that the most careful inspection of the dairy, its vessels, water supply, etc., will be vain, if we fail to detect an individual, harbouring the parasite, who is employed in the dairy. While, however, the detection of these "bacilli carriers" is most important, as round them probably hinges the whole problem of the prevention of enteric fever, their detection is an extremely difficult matter, and requires for its successful accomplishment specially skilled observers.

On the top of this work in India comes a report from England of an outbreak of enteric fever at Brentry Inebriate Reformatory. This report was made to the Home Office, Whitehall, and forwarded out here by the India Office. The report showed that from 1899 until the latter part of 1906, the Reformatory remained quite free from all forms of infectious disease. Then in September 1906 cases of typhoid appeared. The cases occurred at irregular intervals and always in batches, three, four or five sickening at or about the same time, evidently from more or less simultaneous infection. The Reformatory was specially well situated for taking precautions against disease, and everything was done to preclude the introduction of infection. The cows were examined, a new milk steriliser was brought into use, the water supply carefully examined, the drainage system overhauled, and enquiries made into surrounding districts which showed that the country was quite free from enteric. Notwithstanding all this care, cases continued to occur; and by a process of elimination, of possible causes suspicion was focussed upon the milk-supply; careful arrangements were made to restrict the handling of milk after sterilization, and its subsequent manipulation was confined to two persons the dairy officer and a Mrs. X, both of whom were robust and apparently in excellent health. Cases of enteric still occurred, and in view of the then perfect action of the steriliser it became evident that contamination must occur "subsequent" to sterilization. Renewed enquiries were made, and it was found that Mrs. X had had an attack of typhoid six years previously; and she was removed from the dairy on suspicion of being an infected person. Further examinations showed that she gave off bacilli at intervals, and she was thus proved to be in a highly infective state. No cases of enteric occurred at Brentry after the removal of Mrs. A from the dairy; and there appears to be every reason to believe that she had been the sole cause of the outbreak. The investigations carried out in India as well as the experience gained in the Brentry outbreak show, that a certain percentage of cases of enteric fever remain infective for a long time, and that persons who have had typhoid at any previous date should be subjected to more than a cursory examination before being appointed to posts which necessitate the handling or distribution of food. But above all it is essential, in view of this evidence that further ivestigations should be made to discover whether a typhoid "carrier" can, by any course of treatment be rendered non-infective.

ELECTRIC POWER IN INDIA.

The electrical engineers.—If one considers the location of the prominent industries in the United Kingdom, it is interesting to note that the existence of water power has frequently determined the site of large factories which have been for years steam driven. The oldest of all such industries is the cornmill, and in the corn-growing areas all the small streams have been utilised for driving millstones. The cloth and cotton mills also depended one hundred years ago on water power, which has since been found quite inadequate to deal with the enormous developments of these industries. When on turns to countries like India, which are still dependent on agriculture, there is not the demand for such large quantities of power per head of population case in the United Kingdom. The water power available in the mountainous districts is enormous, and the problem confronting the civil engineer is where to find the user of the vast power he sees running to waste. It is in this that Major de Lotbiniere has been so successful. He recognised the advantage which electricity gave in enabling the power from a waterfall to be transmitted over large distances to places where there is a demand for it. Thus in the Cauvery scheme, for which he was primarily responsible, the distance of one hundred miles between the waterfall and the Kolar Goldfields was spanned with ease, with the result that the cost of power for driving the stamps in these gold mines was reduced 50 per cent. One must admire not only the engineering success of the scheme, but also the enterprise of the Maharaja of Mysore, who accepted expert advice and backed the scheme financially. The State of Mysore now receives substantial income from power which was absolutely wasted before, and, as we noted in a recent issue, the Maharaja has given a large sum to the Indian Institute of Science, which will help the spread of similar enterprises in India. The latest scheme, and which is now approaching completion, is distinctly novel in many respects. The Jhelum River in Kashmir is being harnessed by Major de Lotbiniere by works which will ultimately develop 20,000 h. p. In this case there are no goldfields to be supplied, and from the report we do not hear of any large mining operations within the district. A certain amount of the power developed will be utilised in the silk industry for heating purposes. The bulk of the power, however, is to be utilised for reclaiming lands higher up the river which are now permanently waterlogged or subject to destructive floods. This is due to a large extent to the over-grazing of the mountains forming the watershed of the river, and the consequent washing away of soil from the mountain slopes. The "debris" thus carried down the river has blocked up the bed of that part of the course above the Woolar lake. An extensive scheme of electric dredging has been recommended by the above engineer, and is now in a fair way towards commencement. The fleet of electric dredgers now launched in this part of the river will be supplied with power from a 60,000 volt floating substation. We do not know how many years' work there is before this fleet, but Major de Lotbiniere's report speaks of 100,000 acres of good land to be reclaimed ultimately. In fact, the River Jhelum will be made to correct by its superfluous energy in one part of the damage done by its want of fall in an upper section. A glance at the map of India will convince any engineer that there is abundant water power available. The glacier-fed rivers in the north give that constancy of flow which prove so valuable in Switzerland and Italy, and we feel sure that there is a splendid field for those engineers who have organising ability and can either connect up these water powers to existing industries or start new industries in which cheap power is the great desideratum.

THE AMIR'S BORDER OFFICIALS.

The "Pioneer":—If the Amir of Kabul desires to prevent trouble in the future upon his eastern frontiers he should exercise more direct control over his border officials. These men being at a distance from the capital have a wide measure of authority, and they cannot resist the temptation of intriguing with the tribesmen on the Indian side of the Durand Line. In the case of a tribe like the Mohmands whose country is divided by that line the opportunities for making mischief are very considerable, and it is certain that some of the Afghan officials encouraged the unrest which developed in the region north of the Khyber during the Zakka Khel expedition. Later on they were active in supplementing the efforts of the mullahs to bring about a formidable rising, and they promised Afghan support in all emergencies. They gave this at first, but when the tide turned they left the Mohmands to bear their punishment, and doubtless reported to Kabul that their own districts were in a satisfactory state. Less has been heard of their intrigues with Afridis and Shinwaris, but such were known to exist. We pointed out at the time that the Amir's relaxation of control had had the worst effect on the Frontier, and that dangerous developments might follow upon the want of supervision exercised by the central authority. It seemed, indeed that the Kabul Government was unable to look after its outlying provinces; but this view proved to be incorrect, for the Amir's proclamation denouncing the 'jehad' was immediately effective. In these circumstances it is not too much to expect that His Majesty in future will summarily check any tendency on the part of local Governors and their subordinates to stir up trouble in the borderland. There are always malcontents among the tribesmen under our political influence, and fanatic mullahs have also to be counted with; but these can effect little unless they have Afghan assistance at their back. The attack upon Landi Kotal was the most notable example of the danger which must arise if the Amir neglects to keep order upon his frontier. He has the means to secure this, and he should hereafter exercise his authority in such fashion that his officials will dissociate themselves from all participation in tribal outbreaks. They have enjoyed an infinite power of mischief up to the present, but this should now be curtailed. They are discredited for the moment not only with the Mohmands, but also with the adjacent tribes, but they will certainly renew their old troublesome intrigues unless the Kabul Government tightens its control ever them. In the current negotiations with the Amir this point might well be insisted upon, for it is one of the most important of all that have been raised. Our own frontier officials conscientiously refrain from meddling with tribesmen owing allegiance to Kabul, and we are entitled to expect similiar forbearance in return.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 4th June :—

3. Read the following correspondence as to the acquisition by the G. I. P. Railway Company of the triangular area, North of Dadar Station, lying between the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways and the proposed Mahim Loop line for the erection of workshops :—

(a) Excerpt from the proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Trustees held on the 28th April :—

11. Considered the following "ad interim" Report of the Overbridges Committee, dated 13th April.

We have had under consideration, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 31st July 1906, the question of the overbridges necessary in connection with the Board's Schemes Nos. V and VI in the North of the Island, and the allocation of cost in connection therewith; and incidentally we have considered the protest raised in the Board's letter to Government, dated 19th July 1905, which was adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 148, dated the 14th idem, as to the acquisition by the G. I. P. Ry. Co. of the triangular area, North of Dadar Station lying between the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, and the proposed Mahim Loop line, and particularly as to the use of any portion of this area for the erection of workshops.

We have re-perused the Government reply thereto as contained in their letter of the 1st September 1905, which is embodied in Trustees' Resolution of the 28th September 1905. It will be seen from that letter that Government remark as follows :—

"Certain small plots in the triangular piece of land between the two railways and one plot to the East of the G. I. P. Railway included in Scheme V have already been notified for acquisition on behalf of the railway department. In addition to these, however, it is probable that the greater portion of the remainder of the area between the two railways will be required for traffic sidings and the like; and it is under the consideration of Government whether the remainder of the triangular area not required for traffic sidings together with land farther North and outside the boundary of Scheme V should be utilised by the Railways concerned for other purposes." And that they promise full consideration of the Board's letter.

The Board's Scheme No. V, which accordingly omitted the triangular piece of land in question was in due course submitted to and sanctioned by Government. Nothing, however, has since been heard from Government as to what has been decided with regard to the remainder of the area not required for traffic sidings.

We therefore consider that the time has arrived when Government should be again approached in the matter, and a fresh protest be submitted against the proposed erection of workshops in the area, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted and Government should be addressed accordingly.

(b) Letter to Government in the General Department, dated 2nd May.

In forwarding herewith for the information of Government a copy of an "ad interim" report of the Board's Overbridges Committee, dated 13th April 1908, I am directed to invite the particular attention of His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council to paras. 3 to 6 of the Chairman's letter, dated 19th July 1905, and to enquire whether, as promised in Government letter (General Department), dated 1st September 1905, the objections therein raised have yet been considered by Government and with what result.

2. I am to say that the Board are still strongly of opinion that the Railway Companies should not be allowed to appropriate any additional area within the limits of the Island for the erection of new workshops, and they consider, as stated at the close of para. 5 of the Chairman's letter referred to, that "the policy should be to foresee the eventual removal of all the railway workshops outside the Island rather than to render such removal more difficult, if not impossible, by installing new shops as proposed."

3. It is understood that the G. I. P. Railway Company consider the matter as settled, and that plans for their proposed new Carriage and Wagon shops are being now prepared, and the Board accordingly desire to renew before it is too late, their decided protest against the value of the future residential suburbs at Dadar, Matunga and Mahim being depreciated by the presence in their midst of extensive workshops even though, as it is understood is proposed, they be driven by electrical power.

4. I am to express the hope that in the interests of the future of the City, this question may receive the very earnest and early attention of Government

(c) -Letter from Government in the General Department, dated 28th May:—

In reply to your letter No. 2936, dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has considered the objections raised in your letter, dated the 12th July 1905, to the construction of the Railway workshops therein referred to, and has decided that the whole of the triangular plot between the three railways should be handed over to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the purpose in question.

Resolution to be recorded.

DUTCH TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

A Port Darwin correspondent writing on May 22 says :—

Mr. Cocheret, who arrived from Zamboanga by the Chingtu, is a representative of the Dutch Shipping Company, Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij. His visit to Australia is to enquire into the prospect of trade for his company between Australia and Java ports and Singapore. It is probable that his company will extend its business to Australian ports as there are excellent prospects for trade in cattle, flour, and general produce lines between Australia and Java. The company has a magnificent fleet of 75 modern vessels, and the two boats which will give this port a monthly sevice—the Van Swol and the Outhoon—can carry with comfort 500 live cattle. Mr. Cocheret says that the supply of cattle in Java is fast becoming exhausted, and that there is an excellent opportunity for Australia in this direction. Should facilities be lacking at Port Darwin and the Victoria River for obtaining cattle, the steamers of the company will in all probability make Wyndham a port of call.

Just what prospects there are for this business may be gathered from the fact that since the beginning of February over 15,000 cattle have been started from three stations in the Victoria River district. These bullocks when leaving their stations would be considered fats in the leading markets of the world. They have now to be driven to Queensland markets, many of them travelling for over 12 months along 2,000 miles of road, and then to be fattened again before marketing. With facilities at the Victoria River for shipment the cattle would be within a few days' journey of the place of shipment and in five to ten days would be discharged in Batavia.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Observations to-day indicate that a cyclonic storm has formed in the North-east of the Arabian Sea, now probably about 200 miles South-South-West of Veraval, and moving towards the Kathiawar Coast. The wind at Bombay was 36 miles an hour at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given general but light rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula; but only scattered falls occurred in the Western Districts of the interior. The weather still appears unsettled in the Bay.

In Lower Burma, general rain has fallen, and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui and Rangoon, one and half inches; Tavoy, four inches; Moulmein, three inches; Diamond Island, one inch; Akyab and Tezpur, two inches; Silchar, Ratnagiri and Mormugoa, one inch; Karwar, two inches.

The only areas, where the skies are free from cloud are the North-west of the United Provinces, Punjab, North Rajputana and Baluchistan. Humidity is much below the average in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab. The temperature is in defect in Baluchistan, but in excess generally over the whole of Northern India, especially in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma; also a few falls are likely in North-east India and the interior of the Peninsula.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 14.

The weather became monsoonish yesterday afternoon. The clouds gathered in the night and a smart shower fell at three o'clock this morning. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is drizzling to-day and as the sky remains overcast a downpour is expected.

It has rained in the low-lying villages of Limbdi, as is evidenced by the river Gomta being flooded and suspending the damming work in progress there.

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 14.

The heat in the daytime to-day has been oppressive the thermometer having risen to 104°. At about 8 p. m. a welcome change in the weather set in when a shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell for about ten minutes. Rain is reported to have fallen at Anand, Mhow and Indore. The heat continues to be oppressive, but the sky remains overcast and a further fall is expected.

SURAT, JUNE 14.

The sky became overcast last night and it continued drizzling till daybreak, the fall measuring ten cents. Rain is reported to have fallen on the Tapti-Valley Railway between Surat and Nundurbar. Showers are also reported to have fallen at Bardoli, Bulsar, Valod, &c.

NAUSARI, JUNE 14.

The heat was intense yesterday. It began drizzling this morning and rain continued for about an hour, the fall measuring about thirty cents. The weather then cleared up and the heat again became oppressive. Clouds, however, gathered in the evening and a fall is expected during the night.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Delta," which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, reports having experienced light North-Westerly winds and squally weather. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Kasara," which arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, met with considerable Westerly swell and overcast skies.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 15.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 65	1 92	3 29	1 70

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th June 1908 was 29·643 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, 15th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared to the north. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is 5° to 10° high than usual, but night temperature is equal to normal except at Rawalpindi where it is 12° in excess. Winds are northerly in the extreme north, but easterly or south-easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud persists at Jhansi, but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to considerable defect. Maximum temperature is 8° to 15° higher than usual, but the minimum is normal in the north-west and in excess over the rest of the division. Easterly winds are reported from Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad, but calms or north-westerly winds prevail at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased at Karachi where skies are fairly heavily overcast and light cloud has also spread over the rest of the division. The air continues drier than usual in Upper Sind and North Rajputana, but contains usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is high in Rajputana both during the day and at night, but is equal to the average in Sind. Winds are north-westerly to westerly in direction.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 0·86 inch at Rajkot and 0·16 inch at Indore. Skies are lightly clouded in West Central India, but are moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now generally normal. Maximum temperature has risen and is nearly everywhere high, but night temperature is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds have become south-easterly at Bhuj and along the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts, but are south-westerly or westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0·43 inch of rain and Amraoti 0.09 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the south and moderately clouded in the north. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is nearly everywhere unusually high; night temperature is above normal in the northern districts and normal elsewhere. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Karwar reports 2.27 inches, Mormugao 0.98 inch, Ratnagiri 1.00 inch and Bombay 0.63 inch. Cloud has decreased at Ratnagiri and is now only moderate there, while elsewhere skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect during the day at a few stations. Karwar has a calm, but winds are westerly at Mormugao and south-easterly over the rest of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·15 inch of rain and Poona 0·35 inch. Cloud has decreased over nearly the whole area and is only light to moderate except at Belgaum and Hyderabad where skies remain heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature conditions are generally normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Wind directions have become south-easterly as for north as Bhuj; the barometer has at the same time fallen briskly on the Kathiawar Coast and at Karachi, but it has risen moderately at Ratnagiri. This fall may be indicative of a very slight advance northward of the disturbance in the north-east Arabian Sea. Pressure is about 1·20 inch in defect between Bombay and Veraval, but the depression seems to be a diffused one without probably any definite centre. It may concentrate during the day and move in a north-westerly direction. Winds continue south-easterly on the Malabar Coast and a disturbed area may be lying in the neighbourhood, but the sea has gone down and the rainfall has decreased all along the West Coast, although a slight increase has occurred at Colombo. Nearly general rain is likely on the West Cost of the Peninsula. A few falls may be received in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·11
Muskat	...	...	...	0·36
Multan	114·8	84·0	...	0·20
Rawalpindi	110·4	87·1	...	0·52
Lahore	115·4	83·2	...	0·43
Sirsa	112·3	82·1	...	0·55
Ambala	111·5	79·5	...	1·56
Delhi	114·2	93·7	...	0·80
Agra	112·5	85·0	...	0·63
Mainpuri	116·3	81·8	...	1·04
Jhansi	114·8	93·1	...	1·35
Cawnpore	113·4	87·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	114·1	89·0	...	1·30
Jacobabad	115·1	79·8	...	0·00
Karachi	95·9	83·7	...	0·01
Ajmer	108·9	92·2	...	0·60
Jaipur	112·2	86·6	...	0·79
Kotah	111·0	88·6	...	0·50
Bhuj	104·6	82·0	...	0·52
Dwarka	89·3	82·7	...	...
Veraval	87·2	80·3	...	1·56
Rajkot	101·4	77·7	0·86	1·30
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	80·5	0·01	1·87
Surat	95·6	78·1	...	2·18
Ahmedabad	106·6	82·7	0·01	1·90
Deesa	108·8	79·9	...	0·35
Neemuch	104·0	77·2	0·06	1·12
Indore	100·1	75·1	0·16	2·57
Jubbulpore	109·5	87·3	...	2·19
Sangor	109·6	86·0	...	1·78
Hoshangabad	110·6	83·9	...	2·06
Khandwa	106·2	82·6	...	2·14
Akola	103·2	76·6	0·43	2·08
Amraoti	104·8	71·3	0·09	2·84
Nagpur	105·6	80·1	...	3·18
Chanda	100·0	81·5	...	2·85
Raipur	97·7	80·6	...	2·50
Bombay	86·9	78·4	0·63	7·19
Ratnagiri	82·3	73·9	1·00	15·24
Mormugao	80·5	74·2	0·98	12·22
Karwar	80·8	73·0	2·27	19·26
Malegaon	100·4	73·1	...	2·53
Ahmednagar	91·9	70·5	...	3·31
Poona	91·0	71·2	0·35	2·40
Sholapur	94·8	74·9	...	2·37
Bijapur	90·7	72·2	...	2·52
Belgaum	75·3	66·1	0·10	3·99
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	1·52
Hyderabad	95·3	76·2	...	2·29
Mangalore	80·2	73·9	0·58	16·36
Calicut	78·8	72·6	0·40	8·84
Cochin	79·7	74·3	0·28	15·01
Colombo	84·0	76·5	0·15	5·54
Masulipatam	95·3	83·6	...	2·43
Bellary	93·5	78·3	...	1·09
Cuddapah	100·2	82·1	...	1·65
Madras	100·0	79·0	...	1·19
Bangalore	84·3	66·8	...	2·09
Coimbatore	88·9	69·8	0·09	0.85
Trichinopoly	94·1	74·3	0·08	0·80
Negapatam	100·4	77·5	...	0·68

THE German Women's Navy Association ('Flottenbund'), which is a by-product, but not a direct off-shoot, of the Navy League, held a meeting at Dresden on the 18th May, which was attended by a large number of ladies from all parts of Germany, and a Naval Officer, who represented the office of the Imperial Marine. Fraulein Muller, of Hanover, conducted the proceedings and delivered a speech in which she welcomed General Keim's retirement from the presidency of the Navy League, since that distinguished Officer had not by any means been in favour of naval agitation by women. Another lady, Frau Ministerialrath von Rumpler, of Munich, regretfully informed the meeting that the women of Bavaria had not yet become impressed with the necessity for women to take part in the work of naval agitation, the object of which they did not understand. She suggested that a more systematic local organistion of the women's movement might produce the desired results. The Emperor William has thanked the members of the foreign branches of the Navy League for their offer to defray the cost of erecting an observatory at Tsing-tau, in China.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably. Well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by His Lordship delivering his judgment on the question of admissibility of certain documents. In his judgment his His Lordship observed that Mr. Inverarity for defendant No. 1 has tendered the following documents in evidence which are parts of the record in the well known equity suit Advocate-General *versus* the Aga Khan, (12, Bombay H. C. 323) :—

1. The speeches of counsel on either side.
2. The evidence of certain witnesses.
3. The Judgment of Sir. J. Arnold.

As to 1 and 3 His Lordship was of opinion that he ought not to admit them in evidence against the plaintiff, but as regards the Judgment his Lordship said it was a historical treatise on the whole question of the position of Aga Khan and his Khoja followers. As regards No. 2, the question of admitting evidence of certain witnesses, His Lordship said that the question was not an easy one but he was of opinion that they may be admitted only in so far as they go to contradict the evidence of Koochachshah.

After this Mr. Merwanji Maneckji Mistri was examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Were you a partner in the firm of Messrs Merwanji Bana and Dadachanji ? Yes.

For how many years were you practising in Bombay ? For about ten years.

Previous to that, were you in the service of the Bombay Municipality ? Yes, for about 6 years.

Have you great experience in valuing property in Bombay ? Yes.

To the further questions put, witness said that he had valued more than 200 properties in various parts of Bombay. He valued certain property which belonged to Hassan Ali. He prepared plans. The plans prepared by him were correct.

Here Mr. Bahadurji raised the point that he had not been furnished with copies of the plans and that his client was not prepared to pay for copies. Mr. Inverarity said he was not bound to furnish copies but he would certainly permit his learned friend to look into the copies while the evidence was being led.

The Judge : That will do. I will give you every latitude that I can.

Continuing, witness said that the value of the property at the junction of Bellasis road and Suklaji street was valued by him at about Rs. 73,836. The property at Imamwada had nine structures built on it. The total rental of the portion occupied was estimated at Rs. 1,603. In 1901 the property was valued at Rs. 1,99,944 on the basis of rental value. He produced the plan of property at Babula Tank road which, at 20 years' puchase value, would come to Rs. 21,860. In 1901 he valued the property at Rs. 71,520. He prepared the plan of the property at Love lane. If this property is developed it would fetch a value of Rs. 2,01,269. The property at Nesbit lane might be valued at Rs. 1,90,070.

With regard to the properties at Piru Lane and the Hummm Khana property, witness said that he proceeded on the same principle which he had observed in valuing properties for the Improvement Trust. He valued them from the vendor's point of view. He had been to Poona to look at the Poona properties. He had prepared the plans of the Poona property.

The Judge : What is the value of all these properties in Bombay ?

Mr. Inverarity : Rs. 6,30,160 not taking into account the value of blocks G. and H., which may be roughly put down to Rs. 1,06,000.

LADY ALI SHAH'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Bibi Shamsul-ul-Mulk, Lady Ali Shah and mother of the present Aga Khan.

You are the widow of Ali Shah, the second Aga Khan ? Yes.

Mother of the present Aga Khan ? Yes.

How old are you ? About 57 or 58 years old.

Are you the grand-daughter of the Shah of Persia? Yes. My mother is the daughter of Shah Fateh Ali, the Shah of Persia.

You and Ali Shah were cousins? We were the children of two sisters.

When were you married? About 41 or 42 years ago in Arabia. The *pakka* or 'Nika' marriage took place in Bombay.

Was Ali Shah present when the betrothal ceremony was performed in Arabia ? No. He was in India.

Who came with you ? Bibi Homar and Muhamad Jaffer Khan.

Continuing, witness said that she went and lived with her husband in the bungalow, "Eldon Hall," which belonged to Shah Hassan Ali. The bungalow was at the place which is now known as Hassanbad. The mother of her husband also came to live there. She stayed there for about a year and a half.

Did any relation of your husband live with you there at the time ? Yes, the sister of my husband also lived there, Bibi Taj Mah.

Was she married at that time or was she a widow? she was a widow.

You understand plans ? I do.

Here a plan was shown to the witness and she pointed out the place where she lived.

Where was Bibi Saheb living when you came to Bombay ? In the bungalow in which Hassan Ali lived.

Was her husband alive then ? Yes.

Where did he live? They lived on the same floor. Had Bibi Saheb any children at the time ? Yes.

Where was Jalal Shah living when you first came to Bombay ? In the same building which Hassan Ali occupied.

Who occupied the ground floor of the building ? It was occupied sometimes by visitors and sometimes by the disciples, who came from different lands to see Aga Khan.

Was Hassan Ali the owner of the whole of that property in Love lane ? No. He owned some portions marked A and B on the plan.

Where did Jangi Shah live when you came to Bombay ?

Witness here showed the place on the map and said that that building was not now in existence. It was pulled down.

Where did Bibi Homar and Muhamad Jaffer Khan live in Bombay ? At the Jail road.

Where was Bibi Gohar living when you came to Bombay ? At block No. 26.

Was she married then ? She was married.

Where was her husband ? Her husband lived in the same house with her.

Had they any children ? They had two sons and they lived with her parents.

Had Bibi Homar any children ? Yes, one son and a daughter.

Where did they live ? With their parents.

After one and a half year where did you live ? I and my husband went to Karachi.

How long did you live there ? About fourteen or fifteen months.

Where did the mother of Jangi Shah live ? She lived with her son in the same place.

When you were in Karachi where were Shahzadi and Taj Mah living ? We left them to live in "Eldon Hall" which was sold by Aga Khan. Then they lived near the Jail road.

Where did you live after leaving Karachi ? After we left Karachi we lived in a house at Jail road and lived with the mother of my husband.

Where did you live after that ? After that we lived in the bungalow in which I am living now. It was purchased by Shah Hassan Ali.

Did you hear it alleged that the children of Hassan had a right to live in those houses ?—None had any right except Shah Hassan Ali.

When you came to Bombay, besides Hassan Ali and his children were there any other people residing on his property ? There were many others ; many people who came with Hassan Ali to India, who assisted him in his fighting work came with him and lived on this property.

Name some of them :— One was Mirza Ahmed.

Where did he live ?—He lived in the blocks 20 and 21 marked in the plan.

Any others ? Mirza Koochuck. He lived in the same blocks with his wife and children.

Are they related to Hassan Ali by blood ? No.

How long did they continue to live there ? Mirza Ahmed lived two years before Hassan Ali died and his wife and children continued to live there. Mirza Ahmed had two daughters, one is now in Arabia and the other in Persia. Both are married.

Where did Mirza Koochuk live ?—He died four or five years before the death of Hassan Ali. His wife remained there.

Any other ? Ali Khan.

The Judge : Did he live in that house too ? No, my Lord.

Where did he live ? He lived in the ground floor where Jangi Shah lived.

Had he his wife and children ? Yes, they lived with him.

How long did he live there ? He lived there till his death.

And his children ? They lived in the same house. His son died two years ago.

Any other ? Aga Ali Razak and Aga Mahomed Takki.

Who were they ? They were servants. Their father had come to India with Shah Hassan Ali.

It is alleged by Haji Bibi that Mohamad Takki's grandfather was the barber of Aga Khan.—Is that true ? It is not true. He was held in high esteem by Aga Khan.

Who was Ali Razak ? He was an interpreter to Hassan Ali.

Any others whose names you remember ? There was one Sayed Ali Akbar.

What was he ? He was in charge of the race horses of Hassan Ali.

Where did he come from ? He came from Persia.

Where did he live ? In block No. 25, when Bibi Gohar was in Persia.

When she came, where did he live ? He lived in the same place but Bibi Gohar went and lived with the mother of Moochulshah.

Are the descendants of any of these retainers still living in that compound ? Yes.

What blocks are still occupied by them ? Some are living in block No. 25 and some in No. 26.

Who lives in block No. 21 ? The descendants of Mahomed Beg.

Who was he ? He was a personal attendant on Hassan Ali.

Where did these people who are not related to Hassan Ali get their food from ? They used to get from the family kitchen, marked block No. 27 on the plan.

Where was the kitchen before ? In the same place where it is now.

Where did you and Ali Shah get food when you lived in a house near Jail Road ? We got food uncooked.

How soon after you had married did you go to Poona ? One year after.

How many properties were there in Poona where the family used to reside ? Two properties.

Who decided what rooms should be occupied by the different members of the family who went there ? Aga Hassan Ali.

Who built them ? Aga Hassan Ali.

Continuing, witness said that blocks 6, 7 and 8 marked on the plan was built by Aga Ali Shah and they were not in existence in the time of Hassan Ali. Blocks Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, were also built by Ali Shah. Some of the Khojas who are housebuilders are still living in some of those blocks. Block No. 19 was built by the present Aga Khan and it is used as servants' quarters. So also blocks 20 and 21 which are used now as a Hall for the Khojas to assemble together. Block No. 22, built by the present Aga Khan was used as a motor car shed. Blocks No 12 and 13, built by the present Aga, were permitted to be used as office rooms by Shamshudin Shah.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that different members of the family have a right to live in the property at Poona? There is no truth.

Was any such claim set up in Shah Hassan Ali's time or Ali Shah's time? Never was any claim set up.

Continuing, witness said that the brother of Shah Hassan Ali lived there in Poona in Hassan Ali's time.

He lived in a bungalow in a separate compound. The bungalow was under the charge of Hassan Ali. His retainers also used to go and live in any of the houses in Poona, but they did not live there regularly.

Further hearing was then adjourned to this day.

A CLAIM UPON HUNDIES.

High Court Decree Reversed.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, delivered judgment in an appeal in the case of Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum (plaintiff) against the Official Assignee of Bombay and Bayabai, widow, Safoorabai, widow, and another (defendants). The latter, except the Official Assignee, appealed from a decree given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell on the 15th February 1907 in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Robertson and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah appeared for the appellants and defendants, while the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff and the first defendant, the respondents in the case.

The plaintiff in the court below claimed from the defendants, as the representatives of the deceased Joosub Abba, out of the estate, Rs. 1,800 with interest and costs. The parties are Cutchi Memons, and the plaintiff was by profession a money lender. The suit was originally filed by the plaintiff against Abdoola Joosub, Jan Mahomed Joosab, Safoorabai, widow of Joosub Abba, and Sulleman Abdoola Joosub, a minor son of the first defendant, who became insolvent in April 1905, and the Official Assignee was now first defendant in his place. Jan Mahomed died intestate in Bombay in July 1906, leaving his only heir Bayabai, his widow, a minor. Safoorabai, widow of Joosab Abba, was still alive and had been appointed guardian "ad litem" of Bayabai and Sooleman Abdoola Joosub. Joosub Abdoola carried on a tailoring business in a shop opposite Watson's Hotel, known as Cheap Jack, and in another shop in the premises of the Great Western Hotel. The plaintiff in his plaint said that Joosub Abdoola, who died in February 1902, was one of his constituents ; and the plaintiff sought to make the present defendants liable as representatives of the deceased in respect of two hundies for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600. Mr. Justice Russell found that the estate of Abdoola Joosub was liable in respect of the plaintiff's claim ; and that the estate of Joosub Abba, including the partnership firm, was also liable. Mr. Justice Russell passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,800, with interest and costs.

It was contended for the appellants that the Judge of the lower court had misapprehended and misapplied the law relating to Cutchi Memons, and that he had wrongly allowed the plaintiff to set up a case not made in the plaint. He had erred in holding the appellants liable on the basis of their being partners or quasi-partners, when the only relief claimed against them was as representatives of Joosub Abba. The Judge should have held that Abdoola Joosub had no authority to bind the appellants or the estate of Joosub Abba by signing the hundies sued on. It should have been held that Abdoola signed the hundies for the accomodation of Abdool Rehman Noormahomed without consideration. The Judge came to erroneous findings as to the purpose for which the hundies were drawn and endorsed and the relations and course of dealing between Abdoola and Abdool Rehman Noormahomed, and the state of accounts between them, and drew wrong inferences.

The decree and the declarations of the Judge were inconsistent with each other, and were not in accordance with the allegations and prayers of the plaint, were not based on the issues raised, and were not justified by the evidence recorded.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the suit out of which this appeal arose was based on two hundies drawn by one Abdool Rehman in September 1904 in favour of Joosub Abba, and endorsed in the name of Joosub Abba by Abdoola to the plaintiff. Upon these same hundies, the plaintiff brought an earlier siut, No. 863 of 1904, against Abdool Rehman, the drawer, and Joosub Abba, the endorser, and in that suit obtained a decree against both the then defendants. That decree had remained unsatisfied, and it was common ground that Joosub Abba died in February 1902, or over two years before the institution of this suit No. 863. The suit underlying the present appeal was No. 611 of 1905, and in it the plaintiff sought to enforce liability for the two hundies against the defendants as the representatives of the deceased Joosub Abba. The stress of the argument in this appeal had fallen upon the question as to the exact character of the suit No. 863, and counsel had contended that that suit was a bar to the present claim. It was urged that the present claim was in any case unsustainable, His Lordship reviewed the facts and the law at considerable length ; and said that after the arguments in this appeal had been completely heard, Mr. Setalvad applied for leave, if necessary, to amend the plaint. It was plain that, at that stage, the Appeal Court ought not to allow a suit of one character to be converted into a suit of a substantially different character.

The judgment of the lower court must be reversed, and the suit must be dismissed as against the appellants, with costs throughout.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PREACHER.

Application for Revision Rejected.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an urgent application, presented by Mr. S. M. Dixit, pleader, on behalf of his client, Ratnasing Deepsing Parmar, a Girasia Rajput, who was sentenced, on 8th June, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on the charge of disobeying the lawful order issued by the Commissioner of Police, prohibiting him from delivering political and other harangues in the public, at the Chaupati sands and other places for a period of three months, commencing from 5th June, as such discourses were likely to give rise to hostility and animosity between classes, and to incite people to resistance and contempt of lawful authority. Parmar having disregarded the notice, and continued to address his harangue to a mob on the following day, accompanied by the singing of a ballad, lauding the "Bande Mataram" or mother-land India, and exhorting the crowd in the memorable words of Nelson, that India expected every man to do his duty. He was followed to his place of residence by Sub-Inspectors Pettigara and Taki, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and arrested, in a house near the Cowasji Patel Tank Street, on a charge of disobeying the notice. Superintendent Sloane was present in Court to witness the proceedings before their Lordships.

Mr. Dixit said, the notice had been issued by the Commissioner, under section 23, Clause 2, the Police Act IV. of 1902. Disobedience of the order was punishable under Section 127 of the same Act. He read to their Lordships the prisoner's statement made before the Magistrate, as well as his affidavit asking for the admission of his appeal on the ground that these proceedings taken by the Commissioner of Police were against law, and he prayed for his being let out on bail, pending the decision of the appeal. Mr. Dixit urged, that there was nothing on the proceedings to show that prisoner had preached on any political subject, in defiance of the order.

Mr. Justice Knight : It is a matter for the Commissioner of Police to judge.

Mr. Dixit submitted that, according to one of the Sub-sections, in the event of a prohibition extending over a period of seven days, the Commissioner was bound to obtain the previous sanction of Government.

The Chief Justice : Sub-section 2 has no such proviso attached to it.

Mr. Justice Knight : What even if he had been prohibited for seven days, should he have gone on the next day after the prohibition ?

Mr. Dixit said, there was no independent evidence; the prisoner was convicted on the unsupported evidence of Sub-Inspector Pettigara. No sufficient opportunity was allowed him to act up to the notice ; there was no evidence of incitement to hostility between classes, or of contempt and resistance of authority. One month's rigorous imprisonment was too much for an offence of this character.

The Chief Justice : The Legislature has left it to the Commissioner of Police to judge on the points of incitement to hostility, and so forth.

Mr. Dixit pointed out that there must be some restriction fixed as to the period of prohibition.

The Chief Justice : In this case it has been fixed at three months ; otherwise there was, evidently, no limit mentioned.

Mr. Dixit said, the prisoner was an ignorant person, who had already undergone seven day's rigorous imprisonment ; this was his first offence.

Mr. Justice Knight : He says in his statement, he acted on his pleader's advice.

The Chief Justice : I am afraid we can't interfere.

The application was rejected.

POLICE COURT.

THE "KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shivram Mahadeo Pranjpe, editor, printer and publisher of the "Kal", a Marathi weekly newspaper, published in Bombay, was charged under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code with sedition and with promoting ill-feeling between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleader, defended the accused.

Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, First Assistant in the Oriental Translator's office, examined by Mr. Bower, said that his mother-tongue was Marathi. He was a Brahim. He had been in the Oriental Translator's office for over ten years and during that time had been engaged there in translating Marathi into English and English into Marathi. He produced a copy of the "Kal" of the 15th May, 1908. He produced a copy of the translation made by him of certain articles that appeared in the "Kal" of that date. That was a correct translation. He produced the Government order sanctioning the prosecution.

Mr. Indrajit objected to the order going in, as that order authorised Mr. Kaderi, the Oriental Translator, and not the witness, to institute the prosecution.

Mr. Bowen submitted that under Section 74 of the Evidence Act the order could go in. Witness could prove the document by proving the signature.

His Worship held the order admissible.

Witness then produced a declaration made by the accused before the District Magistrate as to his being the printer and publisher of the "Kal."

Mr. Bowen here put in the translation of the articles complained of. They were taken as read.

His Worship then said that it was a question whether the case would be tried by himself or would be committed to the Sessions.

Mr. Bowen said he did not know what his Worship's views were.

Mr. Indrajit said that he would prefer the case being committed to the Sessions. The articles complained of were written in high-flown language and it would be better if the case were tried before a jury, some members of which knew Marathi.

Mr. Bowen submitted that the case should be committed to the Sessions, as the punishment which might be meted out to the accused, if he should be found guilty in this Court, would not be adequate.

His Worship said that he was doubtful if the case could be finished here before the date on which he was to go on leave.

Narayen Narsu Ketker, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, solicitors, and manager of the "Hind Agency" was next examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that he knew the accused who was the editor of the 'Kal" newspaper. He received 650 copies of the "Kal" every week. He received 650 copies of the "Kal" of the 15th of May from the manager of the "Kal." He sold 643 copies of the 15th of May to newspaper boys.

Anand Lukhshman Deshmukh, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he was a Maratha Brahmin, and a clerk in the Collector of Bombay's office. He knew the accused by sight. Witness then deposed to his being a subscriber of the "Kal." Ganpat Krishnaji Patell, a Bhandari residing in Bombay also deposed to his being a subscriber of the "Kal."

His Worship then asked the accused if he wished to make any statement.

The accused stated that he wished to reserve his statement for the Sessions.

His Worship then said that he charged accused under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, and committed him to take his trial at the Sessions of the High Court.

THE INCRIMINATING ARTICLES.

The following is the translation of an article printed at page 2, columns 4—6 and page 3, columns 1—2, of the issue of the "Kal" of 15th May 1908:—

A list of the prizes awarded to those who displayed clearness in the matter of arresting the accused in the bomb (outrage) case in Bengal, has been published. Some of the names therein are as follows :—Sub-Inspector Nandlal Banerjee has been (received) awarded Rs. 1,000. Sub-Inspector Chaturvedi Sharman has been awarded Rs. 500. Head Constable Zamir Ahmedkhan also got a present of Rs. 500. And the two Constables named Shiva Pershad Misra and Fateh Sing who arrested Khudiram Bose have each been given a reward of Rs. 1,250. On reading this list of prizes a good many questions arise in the mind. The persons who have now been arrested in connection with the Mozufferpore bomb (outrage) case have not as yet been adjudged guilty.

They are (only) accused as yet. The charges against them have yet to be established by means of reliable evidence in a Court of Justice. Though such is the case prizes have been already awarded to the police. Why so much haste ? Your Banerjees, Sharmans, Misras, and Singhs were (surely) not going to abscond anywhere. It is not the case that these police inspectors and constables could not have been awarded the prizes after the disposal of the case and after the accused (persons) arrested by them were found to be the (true) offenders. What then was the object of so much haste and for what service (forsooth was) this prize (awarded) ! How (can it be said that) the very persons arrested by the police are the offenders ? On many occasions the surmises of the police are wrong. They arrest wrong persons altogether as offenders, and courts of justice let them off as innocent. Why did the authorities, knowing as they did that things like the above constantly occur in the annals of the police, make so much improper haste in awarding prizes to the police ? Were any one to say that the accused have made confessions and must therefore be guilty, that also would not be proper. For many accused persons in order to avoid police torture make any confession to the police that the latter may require, and declare before the Judge that the confession made under the compulsion (used) by the police was utterly false, and inform (him) of whatever may be the true facts. Under these circumstances anyone can see that the statements made before the police (and) magistrate are quite worthless. And such being the case what may have been the meaning of awarding the prizes so soon and at a premature stage? The total (amount) of the above prizes comes to 4 1/2 thousand rupees. This money belongs to the public and it is the duty of the latter to know how it has been expended. And if the people were to examine the account of their money from the (above) point of view they are sure to think that so much of their money was prematurely wasted by their officers ? What then must be the secret object of this premature extravagance ?

Another doubt that rises is that all the names in this prize list are of natives only ! Natives are verily worthless in political matters. They have yet to acquire fitness ! How can they perform acts of such importance ! Verily (they) require the supervision of Europeans (alone) over them ! Since such is the case it cannot at all be likely that European police officers had not the chief lead in the work of detecting such a serious offence as this bomb outrage. Theirs alone must have been this sagacity, this shrewdness and this far-sightedness. Though such is the case the names of these poor fellows are nowhere (to be found) in the prize list. And all the prizes (go) to natives only ! Is it nor sheer injustice that Europeans should rack their brains for the detection of offences, while the native police should obtain the rewards ! Such then being the case why were rewards given only to the native police? And why were they given so soon too ? Can there be some object in this ? When did the Europeans become so generous as to (exert) their own intelligence and physical powers (and) suffer the reward to (go) the natives. And when did they begin to feel so much sympathy towards natives : but might not the case be as follows ? Might not this reward be for treachery against one's countrymen and might not this haste in giving the rewards be due to (a desire to) encourage the perpetration of such good deeds in future and (to serve) the speedy disclosure of the details connected with the present case which yet remain hidden ! But it is possible that a doubt should arise as to whether this does or does not constitute treachery, treachery against one's brethren. In order to solve this doubt let us take an instance from some other (quarter).

This week Reuter has sent a telegram from England to India. The contents of the telegram is as follows : An English military officer has sold to a foreign Government the confidential papers relating to the secret arrangements made by Government for the defence of Malta, an island in the Mediterranean sea which is in the possession of the English and he was about to sell the confidential papers relating to the Straits of Gibralter also, when he was arrested. Similarly confidential papers relating to the kinds and localities of the sub-marine defensive arrangements of the English have disappeared and important confidential papers in the possession of a Minister are also missing. As these papers have fallen into the hands of a foreign Government, there is a great commotion in England, and Lord Loreburn has brought before Parliament a Bill of a stringent character in order to punish severely any wicked man committing treachery against his country and brethren who divulges to others the hidden secrets of his country. And writing about this, an English journalist also has said : "A traitor to his country deserves now as he ever did to be hanged, drawn and quartered." There is a similarity in some respects between this instance and the above. But there is a great difference between these two instances, that in the one case (a person) is to be punished while in the other people are getting rewards. In truth, everywhere there ought to be one and the same punishment for treason against the country. But any one can understand that these differences arise from the particular system of administration which now obtains in India.

Some meetings are now and then being held in Bengal in order to express an opinion as to whether the incidents that took place in connection with the bomb affair in Bengal were good or bad. But about 15 days have now elapsed since the act of the throwing of the bomb at Muzufferpore took place. What should Government understand by (the fact) that after the lapse of so many days some one or two meetings are now held for expressing regret. Before deciding to commit (all sorts of) improper and thoughtless acts through irritation caused by the bomb outrage, Government should carefully consider what support they can derive from public opinion and how far they should rely on what little (support) they believe to be still left. Otherwise such an intolerable state of things may arise that while Goverment employ such remedies for supressing the newly sprung anarchists, the entire population being irritated by those remedies should turn against Government. For this (reason) Government should calmly consider public opinion. What does the public opinion seem to be (like) ?

From the fact that only two or four important meetings to express regret have been held, although 15 days have elapsed since the throwing of the bomb, it does not appear that even in this matter the opinion of the majority of the people is favourable to Government to any considerable extent. During these 15 days, 15,000 meetings for expressing regret should have been held. But where are they ? And it appears that even those few meetings that have been held must have been held under pressure. (The people) have to be indirecty told by the official class to convene a meeting and express regret. Then only some people begin to feel regret. The Planters' Association has expressed (its) regret. But that Association consists of Europeans.

A meeting just like this was held at Mozzufferpore on the 10th under the presidentship of the Maharaja of Durbhunga, but it took ten days to call a meeting even at Mozzufferpore itself (and) from this very (fact) the people guess what its true value is. Had the people of Mozzufferpore felt genuine sorrow and had they felt genuine sympathy for Government, the genuine sorrow and genuine sympathy could never have brooked a delay of ten days. Now-a-days the natives do not attach much weight even to such a fact as that the Maharaja of Durbhanga presided at the above meeting. It has been known to all that the Rajas and Maharajas have been (generally) reduced to a very dependant condition. They nod their heads just as they may have been told to. Owing to this state of things, the people have come to believe that things done under the presidentship of such Maharajas are merely an artificial farce. Therefore in this case, not a single particle of genuine sorrow is to be seen anywhere. News has been published that the Mohamedans belonging to the Moslem Leagues of Poona and Behar have observed one more ceremony of expressing regret. But, on this side, men can be rarely found, who do not know how the Mohamedans in order to gain their own ends, outwardly say ditto to whatever the English may say. Such is the account of this expression of regret. Whoever be the president of a meeting held for expressing regret, by whatever community it might have been convened, and however largely it might have been attended, it is not, from the point of view of truth, worth even a cowrie, when (the people) have been previously told "Do express at least some regret for us !" Still from the political point of view of making it appear that the people sympathise with them, the English are in need of even such meetings (convened) for the expression of artificial sorrow. When Mr. Rand's murder took place in Poona (some years) ago, no one would similarly express sorrow at that time, too. Thereupon, the then Collector of this place had to assemble together all the respectable people in the town and to till them to express regret ! It is the conjecture of many that an (exactly) similar thing must be happening in Bengal. But how long will the 'Jabric' of the British empire remain tottering on the insecure (foundation) of such bogus public sympathy. Public opinion has undergone a terrible change. (Starting) from most humble petitions the stage of bombs has been reached. And the bomb throwers are plainly declaring that they are throwing these bombs for taking revenge on those who practise oppression upon them and for (achieving) their country's independence. What does this signify? Fear of Government has fled from the people's minds. Many proofs indicative of this fact are available. This very fact is (again) proved by the statement publicly made before a Court of Justice established by Government, by Subramania Shiva one of the principal accused in the case which is being tried at Tinnevelly. Mr. Subramania Shiva has made the following statement in writing: "I am a Sanyasi and I used to preach that individuals and the nations should acquire emancipation. National emancipation means independence, unrestricted by the sway of foreigners. Boycott, passive resistance, and national education are the means of acquiring independence. The British Government has acquired dominion over India by committing treachery and throwing (a spell) of delusion (on the people). Attempts have been made to delude the people by the Queen's Proclamation and the hollow but sweet pledges given from time to time by the different Viceroys. The Indians, too, have committed many mistakes. Owing to the entire undesirable environment the people have begun to feel the necessity of a change of Government. Hence, an attempt is being made by them to establish independent "Swaraj." Such depositions are openly bringing the Government into contempt. The high prestige of Government is being lowered by this ! This is disrespect of the authority of Government ! And this is an insult to the might of the Government ! And, moreover, there is an increasing tendency among the people to applaud such dispositions. What then does all this mean ? It is quite clear from this that public opinion is not as much in favour of Government as it should be. And therefore we humbly entreat Government that they should not irritate the public by doing improper and foolish acts at the present critical juncture. They should act in accordance with the tendency of the people. The days for the people acting in accordance with the tendency of Government are now gone. The people want their rights and if these cannot be had by straightforward means, the people seem prepared to secure them by crooked devices. The only proper thing at such a time is that the English, considering the above, should conciliate the people by granting them important rights like (that of) "Swaraj."

If, however, this is not done, it is highly probable that the time of the trial of strength may arrive in a short time. Thoughts of the people have undergone very great change. There are now left very few people uttering such sentences as "we have received immense benefits from the British rule" and "British rule has been sent over us by Providence." The language used now-a-days is as follows :—"We want Swaraj" and "We shall do whatever we like for acquiring Swaraj." In short, this means that there is no question about internal fear (and that) the only question now left is about the pressure of an external force. But this state of things is not good. And it is best that the English should, as soon as possible, put an end to it by conciliating the people. Bombs are thrown in Russia, and even in India bombs have now begun to be thrown. But the conditions of these two countries differ. In Russia a Russian Government rules. There being many people in Russia, who are opposed to the anarchists' rising against that Government and are sincerely in favour of the Government, the Government of that country obtains so much moral support. But in India it is certainly doubtful, in the present circumstances, whether so many people in favour (of Government) can be found or not. If even under such circumstances the Duma came after the bombs in Russia, it is still more necessary that the people of India should get 'Swaraj.' The people of India would some years ago, have been satisfied with a gift of smaller importance than 'Swaraj.' As however that confidence of yore has vanished to-day, it is not likely that anything but the right of 'Swaraj' would satisfy the people.

It is not the case that only the common people entertain the opinion that there is no other remedy than the rights of 'Swaraj' for the condition to which India is now reduced. Such is also the opinion of Mr. Dutt, who enjoys the confidence of Government and who is appointed by them to be a member of the Council of the Secretary of State (for India) for giving advice. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt is now saying that he had already predicted that the anarchists would soon create confusion in India. It is his opinion that as the belief of the people of India that Government do not duly consider the people's grievances is being strengthened day by day, things like bomb (throwing) are coming to pass and that these would not be stopped unless the people obtain important rights like that of 'Swaraj.' Should Mr. Morley pay heed to this advice of his Councillor, his appointment of Mr. Dutt as member of his Council would fulfil its object at least to a certain extent. From the point of view of the acquisition of 'Swaraj,' which is the goal of Indian movements, it is unjust to apply the epithet of anarchists even to the bomb-throwers in this country. In truth, they are not anarchists, nor should any one call them anarchists. An Anarchist is one whose intention is to create a state of Anarchy. But people like Baren Babu in our country do not wish that anarchy or misrule should begin to prevail everywhere. They do not want anarchy but 'Swaraj.' Hence anarchist is not the proper word for them, but a word if there be any in the English language meaning 'Securing Swaraj for one's country' is proper for them. Setting aside the question whether bomb-throwing is good or bad, this much is indisputable that the Indians are making exertions not for anarchy but for 'Swaraj.'

Besides the meetings for expressing regret referred to above, news has been received that meetings were subsequently held also at Dacca, Manickgunj, (and) Murshidabad. And a resolution has also been caused to be passed at these meetings that Government should make strenuous efforts to suppress the anarchist movements which have been set on foot in the country. At the meeting held under the presidentship of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, it was argued that as newspapers and lectures unsettled the minds of the people, steps should be taken to put a stop to such writings and speeches. Nay, at one place there is a distinct reference to the effect that consequences are produced by the speeches of (persons) like Babu Surendranath Panerji and Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. And recommendations are being made to Government that steps should be taken about all these. For the present it is apprehended that Government will have to maintain a separate Department for ascertaining what is acceptable, after removing the dross from the foolish suggestions which are being poured upon Government by these slanderous and sycophantic persons. Similarly, the association (lit. institution) (named) the European Defence Association is absorbed in the consideration of what help should be rendered to Government on the present occasion. But we ask, where were all these associations so long, viz., the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Planters' Association, the Behar Moslem League or the European Defence Association? Were these institutions and the Maharajas asleep while the various causes of the terrible catastrophies which have recently occurred were slowly accumulating. At that time they ought to have told the English official class not to harass the people beyond measure. Now that the bomb has already exploded, it is no wisdom to advise Government to add fuel to the fire. When the countless treasure of India is sent to England, when the higher appointments are withheld from the natives, when no one took the slightest notice of the cry in the wilderness uttered by the Congress for 22 years, when elephant processions were taken (through the streets of) Delhi in defiance of Indian public opinion, when the partition of Bengal was effected in utter disregard of the most humble prayers of lakhs of Bengalis, when Lala Rajpatrai and Sardar Ajitsing were sentenced without any trial, when the Prevention of (Seditious) Meetings Act was high-handedly passed, did any one of the above associations or Maharajas came forward and tell Government on the above occassions—at least on one of those occasions—not to commit the evil deeds they were committing inasmuch as they would have to suffer the bad consequences thereof. If the European Defence Association be anxious that the Europeans should be really saved, there is only one way to it and that (way) is to accede to the demands of the people of India. If, however, this be not done, the future historian will have to change the name of that Association from "European Defence Association" to "European Defeat Association."

(For other Legal Intelligence see page 8.)

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

The Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court only.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Dismissal under Rule 109.

285-08—Kanga and P Hardatrai Nandram vs Shriram Tansookhrai.

290-08—C P D Cunha Haji Azizulla Saheb vs Abdool Sakoor Ismail.

341-08—Jamsetji R and D Tyabally Allibhoy and another vs Abdul Karim Shukh Berlard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

329-06—Mansukhlal J and H Ghella Dayal a firm vs Bulakhidas Dhaggs.

345-07—Ardeser H D and Co Chatoorbhoy Ranchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others in person.

659-07—N M Cama Jasraj Meghaji and others vs Lieutenant A G M Cole and another Payne and Co.

735-07—Thakurdas and Co Ishwerdas Mody a firm vs Valabdas Varajlal a firm Hiralal and Co.

921-07—Kanga and P Kashiram Meghraj and others vs Oomer Jusub and another Captain and V.

980-07—Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukh vs Shivnath Raghunath.

21-08—Shamrao M and H Vardiram Shivji and Co vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal.

31-08—Bhaishunker K and G Nemchand Moolchand vs Kanayalal Birdichand.

53-08—Shamrao M and H Bhawaniram Sahebram vs Caruidan Chotmal.

61-08—Daphtary F and D John Fredrick Bradbury vs Jhaverilal Gurmanji.

85-08—Thakurdas and Co Rupram Madangopal vs Pirdon Idon and another.

97-08—Tyabji D and Co Nemchand Melapchand vs Kanayalal Kissonchand.

101-08—Malvi H M and R Bai Makbai widow vs

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THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

EXCLUSION OF PARTY POLITICS.

The Support of the Centre Candidates.

MESSAGE FROM THE KAISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

At the annual meeting of the German Navy League at Dantzig, a resolution was passed opposing the participation of the League in party politics.

A new Executive was elected, but the proceedings were carefully arranged to heal the split which followed on the opposition of the late Executive to Centre candidates at the elections.

The Governor of the Province conveyed the Government's wish that the League should not be dissolved, but should be consolidated on non-party lines.

The Kaiser telegraphed: "The League is serving the Fatherland in seeking to secure a Navy which will ensure peace."

Prince Henry telegraphed later, renewing his Patronship of the League and thanking the meeting for its brilliant and patriotic day's work.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Parliament and the Shah.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that a general cessation of work has commenced there. The Royal camp outside the town is daily increasing in force.

Parliament has drafted a memorandum to the Shah recalling the Royal covenants and the various breaches of the Constitution, and asking for the Royal co-operation in the restoration of the confidence of the people.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Kurds Pillage Twenty-eight Villages.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Urmia states that twenty-eight villages have been pillaged by Kurds during the past week.

Refugees are flocking to Urmia and the Russian Consulate is full.

EFFECTS OF THE REVAL MEETING.

Great Impression at Constantinople.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The meeting of the two Sovereigns at Reval has created a profound impression at Constantinople, where, it is believed, it will have a very important effect on affairs in the Near East.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Azizist troops have mutinied at Alcazar and proclaimed Mulai Hafid Sultan.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Mulai Hafid's adherents have captured the Algerian army instructors at Alcazar and have sent them to Fez in irons.

THE AMUR RAILWAY BILL.

Passed by the Upper House.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Russian Upper House has passed by a large majority the Amur Railway Bill as adopted by the Duma.

THE GRAND PRIX.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix:—

North East...	1
Sauge Pourpree	2
Sonvigny	3

Eighteen horses ran. The race was won by half a length and one length separated the second and third.

THE ASCOT CUP.

To be Run June 16.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

Baltinglass, 9st.
Royal Dream, 8st. 10lbs.
Golden Measure, 8st. 10lbs.
Marlow, 8st. 3lbs.
Turbine, 7st. 11lbs.
Lischana, 7st. 9lbs.
Cuffs, 7st. 9lbs.
Blackspot, 7st. 5lbs.
Mrs. Lyons, 7st. 5lbs
Asticot, 7st. 1lb.
Peter the Great, 6st. 10lbs.
Deerstalker, 6st. 2lbs.

DEATH OF LORD DERBY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Earl of Derby died suddenly last evening of heart failure.

[Frederick Arthur Stanley, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., the 16th Earl of Derby, who was the second son of the 14th Earl and Emma Caroline, daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born on 15th] January, 1841. He was educated at Eton and entered the army in 1858. He represented Preston in the Conservative interest from 1865-68, North Lancashire from 1865-85 and the Blackpool Division of the same county from 1885 to 1886. Lord Derby held the portfolio of Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, and subsequently became Secretary for War, for the Treasury, for the Colonies and President of the Board of Trade. He was Governor-General of Canada from 1888 to 1893. In 1864 Lord Derby married Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. The deceased Earl was a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1885. He was also Governor of Wellington College, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, a Privy Councillor and A. D. C. to the King. Lord Derby succeeded his brother in the peerage in 1893.

Lord Derby is succeeded by his son, Lord Edward George Villiers Stanley, K. C. V. O., who has been Post Master General, Financial Secretary to the War Office, one of the Lords of the Treasury and also was Chief Press Censor in the South African War. He sat for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire from 1892 to 1906, when he was defeated.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

RECENT AFGHAN RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

QUETTA, JUNE 15.

Major McConaghey, Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, will return to Quetta from Chaman on the 17th instant. The native official who was recently carried over the border into Afghanistan by Afghan raiders is a hospital assistant attached to the Survey Party. Two coolies and four camels were seized at the same time and taken across the frontier by the Afghan raiders. What has transpired is not yet known.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To be Held at Amritsar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 15.

The Central Committee of the All-India Moslem League, at the invitation of the Mahomedans of Amritsar, will hold their next sessions at Amritsar in December nextr.

On the recommendation of His Highness the Aga Khan, the League have asked Mr. Ameer Ali to preside.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

52 Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Mr. Wallace, the Additional District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, to-day passed orders in all the three batches of the Tinnevelly riot cases.

Out of the 65 accused, the Magistrate discharged 13, and committed the remaining 52 to stand their trial at the Tinnevelly Sessions, for rioting, mischief by fire, etc. All the accused were remanded in custody.

DROWNING FATALITY AT SAVANTVADI.

Bodies Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, JUNE 15.

The bodies of Mr. Lestrange, Customs Inspector, and one of his servants, who were drowned by accident on Saturday morning last, were recovered from the river, near Banda Fort, yesterday afternoon.

DARJEELING ASSAULT CASE.

Bail Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

At the High Court to-day Doorga Charan Sanyal, the accused in the Darjeeling Mail assault case, was granted bail.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 15.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held at Amritsar, the date of which will be notified later.

SPECIAL precautions are being taken in Simla against small-pox which is becoming prevalent in the Punjab.

AN examination of the military and naval annals of the nation covering the century and a half which elapsed between the creation of the standing army and the Wellington era, makes it abundantly manifest that the list of honours borne by many illustrious regiments is lamentably incomplete. Conquests of national importance have still to be recorded if a due sense of proportion is to be observed. Arduous and successful campaigns of the eighteenth century have failed to receive a recognition which has been freely bestowed upon petty conflicts with barbaric foemen of more recent date.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Mozufferpore Bomb Outrage.

APPEAL BY KHUDIRAM BOSE.

SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated the 14th instant, states that Khudiram, has expressed his desire to the Superintendent of the Jail to appeal to the High Court. A copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge was, therefore, supplied to the Superintendent of the Jail, that morning.

Mr. Carnduff has returned to Bankipore, escorted by the police.

As a precautionary measure, to provide against any trouble that might arise on the conclusion of the Mozufferpore trial, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, had the Police Force at various stations strengthened on Sunday in the event of any emergency. Rumours current for the past few days in the city account for this Police precaution.

The "Yugantar" has suddenly ceased publication, because the owner of the printing press who has been using his machine for the purpose withdrew his consent and there was no one to print the sheet.

The police, with search warrants, visited the "Yugantar" office and "Sumati" press on Saturday evening. The building and press were found locked, and no one replying to the request for the place to be opened, the police entered an adjoining house, went on the roof, and by this means got into the building. The police found three or four people, and they seized a number of documents for examination. The printing machine was standing idle, and there was no type about. I learn that the manager is not prepared to print the sheet because he would take no risk, so far as the machinery is concerned. At the "Yugantar's" office the officers seized a number of papers, letters, and post-cards.

Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, addressed the following requisition to the chemists and druggists of Calcutta:—"As it has been lately discovered that the following chemicals have been used unlawfully for the manufacture of explosives for criminal purposes, viz., (1) sulphuric acid, (2) nitric acid, (3) picric acid, (4) picrates, (5) nitrol benzol, (6) chlorate of potash, (7) glycerine, and (8) acetone, I request you to open out a register in your firm showing sale day by day of the above chemicals, giving name and address of persons and quantity purchased. The request is made on public grounds in order to prevent sale of chemicals to persons who apparently have no legitimate use for them."

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The following letter is published here:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Your Honour,—It is not only with feelings of regret, but anxiety and horror, that we have heard and read about the anarchism that has been brought to light in the province of Bengal. There cannot be the slightest doubt, that amongst the anarchists many have been led to such violence by reading inflammatory articles in the Press.

A Press free, to a certain extent, all educated men will approve and desire, as it is better to know the feelings of the people, to a certain extent frankly, than to allow everything to be suppressed, which would mean the voluminous publications of recent and seditious literature; but, nevertheless, we are of opinion, Sir, that a limit should be put to this unbridled licence to slander, which has had a great deal to do in bringing these Nihilistic ideas into our peaceful country.

So our earnest prayer is, that your Honour's Government may kindly forward our representation to His Excellency the Viceroy, and urge the India Government to (1) bring in some Press legislation which will be able to deal efficaciously with irresponsible, insensible Press men, and (2) to hound out all the anarchist centres in India; for, from the result in Bengal, one wonders what the state of things may be in other provinces.

Hoping that the Government will bring in an enactment which, while leaving complete freedom of criticism and complaint, will enable the Government to stop such seditious writing, as has led to the conspiracy recently discovered in Calcutta, and which poisons the minds of the young,

We are, Your Honour's most obedient servants,

(Sd). WASIF ALI MIRZA.
Amir-ul-Umrah, Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.
BIJOY CHUND MAHTAB, Bahadur, Maharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan.
RAVANESHWAR PERSHAD SINGH, Maharaja of Gidhour.
PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE (Maharaja).
MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY, Maharaja of Kasimbazar.

AN ATTORNEY SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The Full Bench of the High Court to-day suspended Mr. Lawrence Wilson, Attorney, from practising for one year. They found him guilty of deceiving the Court as, in the name of Carruthers and Co., Solicitors, of which he is a partner, he appeared for the plaintiff in a bailiff suit and appeared himself for defendants in the same suit.

AN announcement is expected within the next few days, of the appointment of Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council to succeed Mr. Baker. Meanwhile various names are being mentioned, including those of Sir Fleetwood Wilson and Mr. Lionel Abrahams from home and Sir Herbert Risley in India; but nothing is yet settled in the matter and such rumours are merely more or less an intelligent anticipation of events.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is always difficult to judge a speech from the meagre telegraphic summaries supplied by Reuter's Agency, and particularly is this so in the case of the speech delivered by Viscount Morley at the recent Indian Civil Service Dinner in London. Reuter tells us that loud cries of dissent followed the Secretary of State's remark that there now exists a certain estrangement and alienation between the races in India. No truer word was ever spoken, and one can only assume that the gentlemen who traversed it with loud cries of "No" were suffering from that spurious feeling of sentimental bonhomie which is born of a surfeit of generous wine. No man who is now resident in India and who gives serious thought to matters outside the fluctuations of the share-market, the price of polo-ponies or the allurements of the bridge-table can possibly deny that friction does exist between the English in India and certain classes of Natives of the country. The feeling of dissatisfaction varies in an extraordinary degree by locality and even according to religious or social divisions. Among the Bengalis of Calcutta it is acute, manifesting itself in open violence and in a variety of measures designed to annoy or obstruct lawfully-constituted authority. Among the Chitpavans of the Deccan it is also acute, but assumes a different,—a somewhat less obvious guise in consequence of the inherited faculty for careful and secret intrigue which characterizes that sect.

Were the caste-history of the Chitpavan identical with that of the Bengali, was Indian society in Western India constituted on the same lines as Indian society in Bengal, it is probable that long ere this date the public sentiment of Western India would have been scandalised by some such distardly act of violence as that at Muzaffarpur. But these two racial divisions, actuated though many of them are by the same feeling of discontent, are as different from one another as they well can be. The Bengalis were once described by one of their number as naturally a "fearful," i.e. timorous people; the Chitpavan most certainly is not a timorous man: the Bengali is not naturally gifted with a superlative faculty for intrigue, while the Chitpavan possesses an extraordinary capacity for deep machination, inherited in the first instance from his white-skinned and grey-eyed sea-faring ancestry and perfected by past generations of his people during their struggle for inclusion in the hierarchy of Brahmanism and during their later schooling as spies and palace-nobles of a dominant military power. One cannot read the old legends of the wreck of the longship on the Ratnagiri Coast,—and all that lies behind it, nor read the inner history of the Maratha Empire, without feeling that the cleverest and most highly-educated people in the Deccan are by nature, past history, sentiment and social status, bound either to control, or, where such control is, as in these days, impossible, to seek a secret position of command by intriguing till the hour of the World's Deluge against the power that relegates them to a secondary position. The Chitpavan of legendary ages was the child of the storm, and the Chitpavan of to-day will fight against overwhelming power with all the craft and guile at his command until he either conquers or is cast, like his ancestors, naked and dead upon the shore. Concessions, made in sympathy, mean nothing to him: he cannot understand them: nothing short of complete and unqualified mastery will satisfy him.

But granted that in Bengal, in the Deccan, in certain centres of the Punjab and other Provinces men can be found ready both to intrigue and foster sedition and even put their uncomprising doctrines into practice, one cannot yet lay down that the mass of the people is honestly desirous of change or sincerely anxious to see the last of the British Raj. So far as an outsider can gather, it is only in a few urban centres that the creed of the Extremist has been heartily embraced, and this arises perhaps naturally from the fact that the Indian of the city is brought into contact with every grade of European and that many of the latter are wholly unfit to be designated by that all-embracing term "Saheb." The low-class European loafer, the middle class European of rough exterior and destitute of manners, are each in their own way a source of danger to British rule in India, because they are often so inferior to the very people whom they contemn and relegate to the category of "Black men." Lord Curzon once remarked that we could never rule India without "imagination." I would sooner lay down that we cannot rule India without "taste" in its widest significance; and I regret to say that I occasionally come across instances of great want of taste displayed by Europeans who really ought to know better. Let it not be thought that this fault is general among men employed in the public service. They have traditions to maintain, they have knowledge of the history and customs of India, and they have better opportunities than other people of finding out what is good in India. Here and there alas! one finds an individual of perhaps unquestionable mental capability but one of whom the old Marquise of the Ancien Regime could never have remarked "Depend upon it, sire, the Almighty would think twice before damning a man of that quality." But taken as a whole the services, at least in Western India, are singularly free of men who err against good taste in their dealings with the Natives of the country. Would it were so in other circles! I must confess to feeling some sympathy for a Native, whose ancestors commanded a wing at Panipat or Assaye and who is assaulted on a railway platform for unintentionally jostling a travelling agent of some firm manufacturing patent medicines who presumably, before he came out to India, read his weekly "Tit-Bits" with pleasure and spent a vacuous existence between the city and Clapham. Such instances unfortunately do occur and they do not make for good fellowship.

But outside the urban centres and throughout those vast vistas of hill and valley and alluvial plain which are India, the people of the soil are still, I think, contented with their rulers. So long as the rain falls, so long as they can obtain work of some sort, and so long therefore as their credit is tolerably good, they will not, in spite of tutoring clamour for change. Rumour reaches them of bomb-outrages in Calcutta, but they pay no more than passing heed to them, and adopt much the same attitude as the Mahomedan who, hearing of the events succeeding the Muzaffarpur crime, cried "What fools these Bengalis are! Assuming that their object is just, do they think a marriage can be fully accomplished by merely throwing rice at the bride?" Even in Bombay, city of cities as she is, there does not appear to me to be any tangible unrest. Men preach sedition here and there and are promptly dealt with by a vigilant police; a vernacular paper or two is seized after a lengthy course of unqualified sedition-mongering; the doings of some European, who interests himself in running an opposition party in local politics, are more freely and perhaps more acidly commented upon at the street-corners and on the "otlas" than they used to be. But taking things all in all there is tolerable contentment between Colaba and Sion. The absence of outward friction arises also largely from the fact that the main trade of the city is in Indian and not, as in Calcutta, in European hands. Jute and the European rule Calcutta, cotton and the Bania rule Bombay. That thick stratum of solid Merchants, Vani, Parsi, Lohana or Memon, which is so characteristic of Bombay Society, will brook no interference with its business and has no time nor inclination to dabble in anarchism while freights are at a reasonable figure and the demand for cotton, yarn and cloth remains constant. Moreover they feel they have an assured position, these merchants, and stand on quite a different footing with the European. The latter represents the ruling people, it is true, and can get orders and laws made and pride himself upon belonging to the same race as the administrative noblesse: but he does not control commerce and the market, which after all represents Bombay's chief care. It is otherwise in Calcutta where the European holds in his own hand both the reins of administration and the staff of commerce, and is apt in consequence to become somewhat aerocephalic and forget the dictates of good taste. In the event of any new administrative departure, designed to allay the present unrest, being submitted for public opinion, one of the chief questions to be asked should be "what is best, not only for the Native lawyers and professional men, but for the Native men of commerce, the merchants and the traders." For they are one of the greatest assets that the Government of India possesses, at least on this side of India.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

I see that my friend, Mr. B. M. Malabari, has issued an appeal for funds to support a Home for consumptives in the Himalayas. The object is in every sense a worthy one and is a very definite expression of concurrence with the view which I myself propounded in the pages of his magazine "East and West" some few years ago. The only doubt I have is whether the Himalayas are really the best situation for an open-air sanatorium,—at least in so far as the consumptives of Western India are concerned. Pine-forests and a cold dry climate are recognized in Europe as the finest milieu for those whose lungs are being gradually eaten away by the most insidious of diseases; and the people of Europe who seek that environment are enabled to endure the vigour of the climate by fortifying their constitutions with an inordinate quantity of animal food, which is usually eaten raw. I shudder still when I think of the chopped raw goose or raw meat prescribed at Nordrach, and I feel convinced that the natural aversion which the ordinary European feels for such a diet will be multiplied an hundredfold in the case of people whose religion forbids them even to look upon such food. And yet I doubt whether a Hindu mill-hand, let us say, from Western India will be able to stand the climate of the Himalayas in an open-air sanatorium unless he fortifies his meagre constitution in this way. Would it not perhaps be wiser to choose some dry but less mountainous spot, such as Nasik, for the treatment of the urban sufferers of Western India? I believe that the Parsis have a sanatorium for this disease at Deolali, which has proved very efficacious, and I hear of another sanatorium being built under Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's auspices at Karla in the Poona District. Personally I am a great believer in the Deccan; for the elevation is not too great to constitute a strain upon the recuperative powers of people who live solely upon vegetable food, while its climate is sufficiently dry to act as a healing agent. The disease, where it is not inherited, is engendered by a variety of causes, such as overwork, mental worry, under-feeding, etc., and often by a combination of them all; and the only chance of recovery for the European sufferer lies in the pine-forest, the snows, and the generous animal food of Germany or Switzerland. But probably for the poorer classes of Western India, who are many of them consistenly under-fed from the time of their birth, and who live under ordinary circumstances in the most pitiable squalor, a sufficient cure would be found in proper scientific treatment at a Deccan sanatorium, which can command plenty of sun, plenty of good vegetable food, and plenty of honest milk.

Further I do not like the idea of putting in one home those "with weak chests or with a tendency to phthisis" and those for whom there is no hope. There is no more horrible ordeal for one who is slightly affected than to see around him groups of people who have received sentence of death and who are quietly coughing themselves out of existence. Out of my personal experience I say that if both classes of people are to be provided for, two quite separate sanatoria should be built. To place those who have still a chance of reprieve in close juxta-position with those upon whom the final judgment has fallen is most unkind. Perhaps this sounds ultra-sentimental rubbish. But when once one has seen it, one can realize it fully and no man cares to look upon the Valley of the Shadow before he has himself been bidden to do so by inexorable fate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—2nd Lieut. J. L. O'Hare, unattached list, per s.s. "City of Glasgow" on 28th March. Capt. O. M. Torkington, The Cameronians, and Capt. G. Gem, Royal Sussex Regt., per s.s "Sindia" on 10th June. Lieut.-Col. L. E. Anderson, R.A.M.C., per s.s. "Oriental" on 12th June. Lieut. J. B. W. Stroud, R.A., Lieut.-Col. D. Warliker, I.M.S., and Major R. E. Cheyne, 8th Cavalry, per s.s. "Oriental" on 12th June. Major F. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Cavalry, per s.s. "Arabia," on 8th June. Lieut. G. H Stevenson, R.A. M.C., per P. and O. "Delta" on 14th June.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. W. Beeman, 6th Gurkhas, Capt. Prince, M. A. Hassan, 10th Lancers, Lieut. W. R. Lovering, 1st Durham Light Infantry,—per "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" on 11th June. Lieut W. G. P. Young, 10th Lancers, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 13th June. Lieut. M. A. R. Bell, 54th Sikhs F.F., 2nd-Lieut. H. Kennedy, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, per s.s. "Peninsular" 13th June. Lieut. J. M. H. MacKenzie, 57th Rifles, per s.s. "Circassia" on 14th June. Lieut. B. G. S. Clarke, Khyber Rifles, Lieut. J. H. Bateson, 23rd Peshawar Mt. Battery, and Lieut. L. A. M Jones, S. and T. Corps, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 13th June.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut.-Col. E. C. B. Cotgrave, C. I. Horse, Lieut. T. Kirkland, R. F. A., per s.s. "Scindia" on 10th June. Lieut. H. L. Ridler, Lincolnshire Regt., per s.s. "Oriental" on 12th June. Major J. H. Peck, Cantonment Magistrate, per P. and O. s.s. "Delta" on 14th June.

DEPARTURES.—Col. A. B. Scott, D.S.O., R.A., Major-General C. H. Des Vœux, C. B. Staff, per s.s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" on 11th June. Lieut.-Col. C. G. Hurst, 33rd Punjabis, per P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular" on 13th June.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A SUCCESSFUL JOCKEY.

The Reappearaance of Ranjitsinghji.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE TURF.

On the strength of having given satisfaction in a trial, Perrier has again come into prominence for the Derby and it is not unlikely that the King's colt will start favourite for the big race. Should he score after the wretched display in the Guineas, it will greatly surprise the writer. The heavy going is supposed to have been responsible for this, and while it is undoubtedly a fact that some horses (like runners) are more upset than others by such conditions, Perrier's form was really very bad. What is more, Norman III, in spite of the conditions, ran nearly as fast as Perrier had done when winning a race over the same course two weeks' before. These two races permit of actual comparisons, while the system of running trials in this country is by no means a true guide. Perrier was tried against Coxcomb and the Uncanonical gelding, but because he beat these two, does not make him a Derby winner. As pacemakers they are valuable, but unless the time accomplished was really fast, the trial ought not to inspire confidence. It sounds all right to say a crack gave a stone etc. beating to a good trial animal, but without the watch how can it be assumed that the trial tackle ran up to form? Since running races at a fast pace throughout became the custom here, (thanks to the American invasion) the times of our big races have become of greater value as a guide, though of course proper allowance has to be made for adverse conditions and the manner a horse wins. The present day trainer, however, is not quite so opposed to the time test as his forefathers were, and in time the value of the watch will be more fully recognised. It must be remembered, though, that with our courses varying so much, it will never be possible to make comparisons with the same amount of accuracy as in the States, for instance, where the prepared dirt tracks are very much alike each other.

A SUCCESSFUL JOCKEY.

The year 1908 looks like being a red-letter one in the career of George Stern, the crack French jockey. To start with, he comes of age this year and he has just raised his record of wins to the thousand. He is also meeting with great success in the Classics, for following his performance of riding the winner in the One and Two Thousand Guineas (French) he steered Medeat to victory in the French Oaks last Saturday. Stern will have a busy time during the next few days, for he is booked to ride in the Grand Prix on Sunday and in the English Derby on Wednesday, his mount in the English race being Sea Sick II.

It was unfortunate for Mr. A. Bendon that his smart colt Ebor was not nominated for the Guineas and Derby. The son of Hackler-Lady Lough easily defeated seven rivals in the Marlborough Stakes at Gatwick, and some good judges fancy he is nearly the best three-year-old in training. Fortunately he is in the St. Leger, so it is possible we shall see what he can do against the Derby winner over the Doncaster course.

CRICKET.

The Essex cricketers entertained Yorkshire at Leyton recently and at one time appeared to have the upper hand. The Tykes, however, are noted for their ability to fight well with their "backs to the wall" and they saved the game by making 210 for 4 wickets in the second innings. Following this they met Surrey at Leeds and well beat the "Ovalites." In this match the bowling of Haigh and Hirst was wonderful, even allowing for the pitch favouring the trundlers. Haigh got rid of six batsmen for 13 runs in the first innings and Hirst took six for 23 in the second innings. Naturally, with such bowling, the Surrey totals were small (90 and 68) and only Hayes shaped well, he making 58 and 24 of the runs. The Yorkshiremen did a bit better with the bat and finally gained a seven wickets' victory.

Some remarkable batting has been seen at Lords' ground during recent matches. Cuff of Worcester played a not-out innings of 132 against the M.C.C., but could not save his side from defeat. Following this, the Middlesex v. Hampshire match led to tall scores. Llewellyn of South Africa made 54 and 130 towards the Hants' totals and A. J. L. Hill also obliged with a century (110). Two centuries were also included in the 502 for nine wickets by Middlesex, P. F. Warmer being seen to advantage while making 110, while Tarrant (of Australia) contributed 157.

Tyldesley played a considerable part in the victory of Lancashire over Cambridge University and he was at seen his best while playing innings of 105 and 68. F. H. Mugliston did best among the Cantabs, his scores of 109 and 56 being of great merit against the bowling cracks of the county. The Sussex v. Leicestershire game led to more big scores and now that we are getting genial summer weather, the batsmen are likely to improve their averages considerably. V. F. S. Crawford's 106 was top score for Leicestershire and Relf (R) headed the list for Sussex with 128 opposite his name.

RANJI REAPPEARS.

The Jam of Nawanagar, or "Ranji" as he is best known, was included in the Gentlemen of England eleven which commenced a match against Oxford University yesterday. The famous cricket received a big reception but his score was small, for after making 9 he was bowled by Gilbert. Another Prince also played for "England," this being Prince Chakorsab of Rajputana, but he also only made a short stay and retired with 4 opposite his name. H. Teesdale and T. Bowring made a great start for Oxford and when the former was dismissed for 108, the score stood at 336, while Bowring made 228 before being sent back.

GOLF.

Once again Scotland has triumphed over England at Golf, the team matches at Sandwich on Saturday resulting in the Scots' winning 5 to 4 by the Englishmen. This was the curtain raiser for the amateur championship and which has produced some rare surprises. Quite early in the proceedings John Ball (champion) was beaten and four other previous holders also went under. C. A. Palmer, "runner up" last year, only beat L. O. Munn (Irish champion) on the 28th Green and he went under himself in the fifth round. This round also saw the defeat of H. L. Doherty of lawn tennis fame who was beaten by John Graham (Jn.). G. S. Lyon of Canada reached the fourth round but then failed against H. S. Colt (Sunningdale). Graham and E. E. Dick of Scotland and H. E. Taylor and E. A. Lassen of England were the semi-finalists, Taylor beating Graham (4 and 3) while Lassen disposed of Dick (2 and 1); so that two Englishmen were left to contest the final and which ended in favour of Lassen by 7 up and 6 to play.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE STADIUM.

His Majesty King Edward Queen Alexandra, The Prince of Wales and M. Fallieres, President of the French Republic, visited the Stadium on Tuesday, when the Polytechnic Institute had the honour of providing a really splendid illustration of sports and pastimes. About 1000 athletes, of both sexes, and representative of various branches of sport, paraded in front of the Royal party and the scene was a very interesting one. The notable visitors also witnessed boxing, wrestling, high diving, pastof a water-polo match, a cycle race and a quarter mile running race and they were all very pleased with the whole show.

FINE PERFORMANCES.

It is pleasing to be able to chronicle several fine athletic performances and the British Isles will certainly show up well in the running events at the Olympic Games. Since winning the quarter mile championship last July, E. H. Montague has improved considerably and at the Highgate Harriers' sports, held at the Stadium last Saturday, he ran the distance in 50 secs. and 50 4/5 secs. This he followed up by winning the "quarter" at the Royal Meeting on Tuesday in 51 2/5 secs. and as he ought to come on still more before July, he may possibly prove equal to Lieutenant Wyndham Halswell. Another capital bit of running at the Stadium, last Saturday, was seen in the three miles inter-team race, in which J. E. Deakin beat A. E. Wood, after a capital struggle until near home, in 14 mins. 47 2/5 secs, Deakin supplemented this by winning the scratch mile at the Stadium on Tuesday and in which he beat A. J Robertson the National and International Cross-Country Champion.

MARATHON RUNNERS.

The South London Harriers' Marathon Race on Saturday did not lead to the discovery of any new talent. We shall have no walk over in the chief event at the Olympic Games, as from what the writer has learnt about the recent Boston Marathon Trial, the American team will be a very good one. The course actually measures 24 miles 1056 yards and has been checked several times. There was a cold easterly wind blowing and rain and sleet made matters uncomfortable for the runners; so the conditions were very like ours. Of the 126 starters no fewer than 75 finished within reasonable time of the winner, while nearly 100 got the course. T. P. Morrissey the winner is only 22 years of age and yet he finished the course in 2 hours, 25 mins., 43 secs. and ran the last 2½ miles in 15 mins. 14 4/5 secs. This is much faster than Duncan finished in our Marathon trial and shows that our cracks will have plenty to do. The development of Marathon runners in the States is all due to enterprise. We have done nothing to encourage our long distance cracks until just recently, and they will lack experience next July. No athlete can expect to do justice to himself unless he has had some object lessons of how to go 26 miles. That we have plenty of good stayers is certain, but the difficulty is to find them out. We all know the old saying "Practice makes perfect," and to excel in the Marathon race it is necessary for athletes to get used to the distance. There is not much time for this now, but our cracks should run 26 miles at least once a week from now on until the middle of July. The experience gained will be most valuable and the men will discover at what stage they get their bad time, what to take in the way of refreshment, what sort of shoes and clothing suits them best, and so on. Moreover, each time a man goes the journey, the shorter it appears the next time. It should be clearly understood that no racing must be indulged in within four weeks of the race as, during that period, the training spins must be at a pace well within one's limit so as to be fresh and strong for the ordeal.

CYCLING.

Though there are to be no Olympic Cycling Trials, the selection committee are busy looking out for likely men. Recent scratch races have demonstrated that Victor Johnson of Birmingham, and C. B. Kingsbury of Portsmouth are the two fastest men we have at the present time. They had a battle royal at the Stadium on Tuesday, when honours were easy. Kingsbury proved successful in the one lap scratch race, beating Johnson in his heat, but in the five miles the Birmingham man scraped home by inches, thanks mainly to the way Payne of Worcester took him along in the last lap and then let him through on the inside.

Turning from track racing to road riding, the performance of T. A. Fisher of the Unity C.C. in riding 1,000 miles (unpaced, in 3 days, 19 hours, 1 min. will take a lot of beating, his record cuts the previous best by 12 hours 40 mins. An idea of Fisher's ability may be gleaned from the fact that he rode his first "100" in 5 hours, 58 mins. and the last "100" in 9 hours, 38 mins., while 508 miles occupied 42 hours, 10 minutes.

BOXING.

Many French sportsmen think Sam McVea of California would prove a worthy opponent for Tommy Burns. The coloured boxer met Jewey Smith, late of South Africa, at Paris on Saturday and knocked his man out in the third round. When Burns met Smith at Paris, the latter lasted four rounds, but there is little doubt the Canadian was kind to his rival. Whether Burns and McVea will come together or not mainly depends on whether Johnson is prepared to accept the offer to meet Burns at Nevada next September. The Canadian also has a good offer to go to Australia and is inclined to accept.

IN GENERAL.

Jay Gould did not show quite his best form in the final of the Olympic Tennis Contest, but still managed to beat Rustice Miles by 3 sets to 0 (6-5, 6-4, 6-4). Gould and Sands of America and Miles and Pennell of England also met in a double match (exhibition) on Wednesday, when the Englishmen won by 3 sets to 2 (3-6, 6-8, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.)

A. B. Poslte of Australia and B.R. Day (an Irishman) are to run 440 yards level on August 15th for £200 aside.

Zbysco and Beaucairois have agreed to contest a match in the catch-as-catch-can style at Olympia on June 9th for £100 aside.

Though Reece only led by 171 points on commencing the last day of his match with Hawerson, he finally won by 1,145 points.

Alfred Shrubb tried to beat "Deerfoot's" 12 miles running record (62 mins. 2½ secs.) at Glasgow on Saturday, but though he had pace makers to help him he failed by over ten minutes.

L. Darragon of France, the World's 100 Kilometres Champion, easily defeated Bobbie Walthour of America and A. R. Wills of England in three paced races at Paris on Sunday.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 1st June 1908:—

From Mandalay, to Saccharae; Surat, Losine; Sydney, Liebefromm; Ambala, Innerman and Co. 42 Beadon Street; Bangalore cliff son, George Barber English Hotel Fort; Poona, Colonel Davies Watsons Hotel; Amreli, Premji Girdhar care of Sender Masjid; Karachi city, Ahmed Hajeesmail. Police Masceedgalli Abdulrahamans Hotel 396; Limbia B. B., Light Department; Indore B. B., Ahmed Haji Bangrebizar; Mapuca, Fazil Shet Main Bazar; Karachi, J. Stuffs Free Temperance Hotel; Amritsar, Leopold Yacob Cabbaa Hotel; Susaingya, Trewide Korila; Amritsar M. Mohanlall; Catch Mandvi, Visonji Narsi care of Gordhandas Mumbaibazar; Bareily City, Ramgopal Lachhminarain. Addresse unknown.

THE seizure some time ago of the Grimsby trawler "General" proves to have been an act of unwarrantable zeal on the part of the German warship "Zeithen," which fired across the bows of the British vessel to bring her to a stop and then arrested the Captain for alleged illegal fishing within German limits. At the official inquiry into the case at Hamburg the German authorities came to the conclusion that the "General" had not been guilty of pursuing fishing operations in German waters. The Captain and the trawler were thereupon released and returned to Grimsby. It is stated that the "General" had had her gear stowed away some eight hours when seized by the "Ziethen."

THE BARODA TRAMWAYS.

Inauguration Ceremonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 14.

To-day was a really eventful day in the history of Baroda, when His Highness the Gaekwar started the first tramcar in his territory. To Mr. Karamali Jossub, trading in Bombay and Baroda under the name and style of Karamali Brothers, occurred the happy idea of floating a Tramway Company in Baroda, and the confidence he enjoyed among investors soon enabled him to find a capital of three lakhs. He began in right earnest and the Government of Baroda was respectfully approached. The Gaekwar who knew Mr. Karamali's business capacity, when he saw an enterprise like the starting of a Tramway Company, at once appreciated the idea and the necessary sanction was heartily accorded. The large experience and the varied knowledge which Mr. Karamali had acquired as a contractor, merchant and financier soon made him successful in the undertaking, and under his supervision the track was ready in the short period of three months. A large number of horses and tramcars were purchased from the late Bombay Tramway Company, and stables were soon built. In fact the work was completed with such despatch and competency that it became possible to run cars much earlier than had been anticipated.

This afternoon a large number of the citizens of Baroda and those living in the suburbs were present at the shamiana erected in front of the Tramway stables, where his Highness the Gaekwar performed the ceremony of declaring open the Tramways of Baroda. All the principal officials of the State and a large number of visitors from Bombay also attended the function. A very large crowd collected near the shamiana and the enthusiasm was so great that from the starting point of the car up to the Raj Mahal the route was lined, five or six deep, by a very large number of the natives of Baroda.

The Agents, Messrs. Karamali Brothers, who have always been sanguine as to finding a large number of passengers, must have been confirmed in their belief and opinion that the tramways are sure to find favour with the Baroda people. The only hostile class to be found in Baroda to this new enterprise are those interested in the "Tikka Gharry." In fact some of them have "boycotted" Mr. Karamali and his brothers and assistants, and some of the drivers are believed to have declined fares to and from Madan Bag, the bungalow of Mr. Karamali.

THE CEREMONY.

MR. KABIRUDDIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, in opening the proceedings in the absence, through indisposition, of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the chairman of the Company, requested His Highness to declare the tramways open. He welcomed, on behalf of the board of directors, His Highness the Maharaja and the notables of his Highness' Council. He said that had it not been for the enlightened views of His Highness and the liberal encouragement he was always ready to extend to modern improvements for his capital city of Baroda, this tramway would not that day be in existence. It had ever been the aim of His Highness to advance the welfare of his subjects, and with a view to give effect to that desire, among others, a variety of industrial and useful concerns had been started, fostered and encouraged in the State. This tramway concern was one of the series which the progressive and enlightened views of His Highness had initiated and brought into existence. No sooner enterprising promoters were found to undertake the formation of a company to construct a tram service for the city of Baroda and suburbs, His Highness, with his usual foresight and love for modern improvements, did not hesitate to recommend them to his Council to grant a liberal charter and continued to take deep and unabated interest in the work. This was a most noble example for other Chiefs and States to follow. An early result of that liberal and foresighted policy they saw there that day. He had no doubt it was due to His Highness' help and keen desire to assist such useful undertakings that the work progressed so speedily and without a hitch, and that in the short space of three months three miles of tramway had been laid down, the cars and horses were ready and fit to do their duty, and a half hour's continuous service between the Baroda station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Baroda city would commence from the 20th instant at the low tariff of one anna per head, covering a distance of over two miles. There was no doubt the people of this city would make a loyal response to the enthusiastic undertaking of their Maharaja, and would not be backward in taking advantage of this economical means of travelling now offered them. A word might now be added as to the promoters, Messrs. Karmali Brothers, who were well-known and influential business men of the Bombay Khoja community. On receiving the charter they at once took steps to float the company with a capital of three lakhs. Now, after barely three months they saw for themselves the result of their industry. Three out of the proposed seven miles of tram lines were laid, a staff had been organised and the whole equipment of a horse tram service had been arranged for by experts from Bombay. But in mentioning the promoters an extra word of praise should be given to the managing director, Mr. Karmali Joosab. He had been the moving spirit all through the enterprise. It was due to the energy of Mr. Karmali and the hearty co-operation of the State authorities, and particularly of Mr. R. C. Whitenack, who was the economic adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar's Government, and of the special committee, that they were able that day to request His Highness the Maharaja to take the first step towards opening the tramway. (Applause.)

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

His Highness, in declaring the tramways open, said it gave him great pleasure to be among them that night. He considered that the opening of a tramway was an event in the history of Baroda. An undertaking like that meant a cheap and economic means of conveyance and was a very good standard for judging the material prosperity and commercial activity of the town. If, however, this new enterprise fell short of that standard, the people of Baroda, he hoped, would make up the deficiency. He needed not to say that the State was most anxious to shape its policy and administration in such a manner as to inspire confidence among the people to undertake such schemes and encourage them in carrying them out. He thought nothing could be more unwise and impolitic on the part of an administration than to adopt a policy which tended to diminish in any way the confidence of the industrial classes. If the Native Chiefs in the old days did not realise the importance of such a policy he did not think it was due to ill-will on their part or to the fact that they were not anxious for the prosperity of their subjects, but he thought it was due to their not considering the matter from an economic point of view. He had no doubt that had the circumstances been different in those days they would have realised the truth of the principle he had enunciated with just as much keenness and consideration as they did that day. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the people of Baroda would make full use of the tramways and would not hold off on any sentimental grounds. (Hear, hear.) It would be a mistake not to turn to account this economic means of conveyance at their disposal for mere sentimental reasons and simply become slaves to custom. With a view to encourage the efforts of the Company he had caused a branch tram line to be laid on the grounds of his palace so that his Sirdars, officers and other people who had to attend the durbar and other ceremonies, might have an easy access to it. (Hear, hear.) He had done this purposely to show to his people that it was in no way derogatory to utilise this means of conveyance simply because it happened to be cheap. Cheapness did not necessarily derogate one's rank. Such an idea was merely the result of ignorance. It was rightly said by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, that he had taken great interest in this undertaking. He had done so and he hoped he would continue to do so. (Hear, hear.) He had not done so on any selfish grounds, but he had done it as he sincerely believed that it would confer a great boon on the people of Baroda, though some of the gharrywallas were afraid that their occupation would be gone. But there were several views of the question to be taken into consideration, and he was sure they would themselves come to realise that the tram undertaking instead of being a bane had been a boon to them. Now, he could not allow this occasion to pass without congratulating the Company and its energetic and zealous manager, Mr. Karmali Joosab, on their achievement. The indefatigable industry and perseverance with which Mr. Karmali had pushed on the work commanded his respect and admiration and great credit was due to him for the rapid and quick completion of the line. (Hear, hear.) The development of commerce and industries was one of the best ways of improving the administration of a State, and he had no doubt that amongst other things this tramway undertaking would be a means of improving the administration of Baroda. In conclusion he wished the promoters of the company success in their undertaking. (Applause).

Mr. Karmali Joosab next presented a rich *poshak* to His Highness in honour of his visit which was graciously acknowledged.

Mr. Jaffer Joosab, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Highness, said no one knew better than himself and his brothers of what assistance the confidence of His Highness, had been to their firm in bringing the business affairs of the Baroda Tramway Company to the present successful position. During the past four months His Highness had been untiring in rendering them all possible help that lay in his power, and his presence there that day was a conclusive proof of his good-will towards the promoters of the scheme, towards the company and towards the enterprise in general. The fact that they had been able to raise such a large capital outside the Baroda State showed what confidence the Indian investors, and particularly those in the Bombay Presidency, had in His Highness' enlightened administration. (Applause.)

Pan supari and flowers having been distributed among those present, His Highness proceeded to his special car, which was bedecked with flowers and bannerettes, and started it and rode to the other end of the terminus. As he passed along in company of his officials he was cheered by the large crowd that had assembled on the route. The Maharaja's car was followed by several others, and so intense was the desire of the people to try a ride that there was quite a rush at the company's terminal station. The trial proved successful and everything went off without a hitch.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas presided.

Directors' report stated:—The Directors beg to submit for your adoption, their report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1907. From the abstract of profit and loss account it will be seen that the Company has, during the year, made a profit of Rs. 1,04,498-11-9, which with the previous balance of Rs. 1,342-12-1 amounts to Rs. 1,05,841-7-10. Out of this amount your Directors have carried to:—Machinery deterioration fund account, Rs. 67,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,841-7-10, which the Directors recommend, may be disposed of toward:—Payment of a dividend at Rs. 35 per whole share, and Rs. 8-12 per quarter share, Rs. 38,500; carrying forward to next year's account Rs. 341-7-10; total Rs. 1,05, 841-7-10. The Directors record with regret the sad and premature death of their colleague, Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji. The vacancy on the Board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Murarji Gokuldas Dewji.

The Directors' report and audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Murarji Goculdas Dewji was confirmed. Messrs. T. K. Gajjar and Murarji Goculdas Dewji were re-elected Directors. Messrs Manecklal Amrutlal Dave, and Dwarkadas Lalji were appointed Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy having taken the Chair, addressed the meeting by proposing to record the sad death of Rao Bahadur Balwantrao Govindrao Bhuskute, the late Chairman of the Board of Directors, who had taken a keen interest and had worked strenuously on behalf of the Company from its very incorporation. He then said, that as must have been seen by the Shareholders from the Directors' Report already distributed amongst them that the building work of the Company had progressed very fast since the first ordinary general meeting, held on the 23rd March, 1907, and is expected to be almost complete in a short time to come; he further added that it would be received with pleasure by the Shareholders that the erection of the machinery will commence from the outset of the next year. Considering the amount of work in the hands of the home machinists, especially such well-known makers as Messrs. Platt Brothers, the delivery might be considered to be very early, and must be solely attributed to the indefatigable zeal shown and influence exerted by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of our Company, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co.

The following Directors' Report, together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907, was passed and adopted:—

That out of the net income of Rs. 3,272-2-10 made by the Company by way of interest arising out of investments made with different Banks from time to time, interest at 4 per cent. per annum be given to these shareholders only whose names appear on the register and the balance be carried forward to next year's account. Passed unanimously.

That the Honorable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Shapoorji Burjorji Broacha who retire by rotation from the Board were re-elected Directors of the Company.

That Messrs. Hormusji E. Dawur and Sons were re-elected as auditors of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

That the best thanks of the shareholders of the Company were given to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co. and the Board of Directors for ably and satisfactorily conducting the affairs of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

POLICE COURT.

THE "ARUNODAYA" SEDITION CASE.

Further Hearing.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya," a weekly Marathi newspaper, printed at Thana, was charged under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code with sedition. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Tukaram Krishnaji, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that he only bought the illustrated copies of the "Arunodaya," which copies he retailed to the public. As there was no demand for other numbers but those illustrated he did not purchase numbers not illustrated. He was not a regular subscriber of the "Arunodaya." He was a retail seller. He bought the three copies of the 5th April from the "Hind Agency."

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that he was not a regular subscriber of the paper.

Gopinath Krishnaji, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that he advertised in the "Arunodaya." He never read the paper, but he threw it away after having a look at the advertisements. He never gave the paper to anybody else for reading it.

Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that the "Arunodaya" office was searched in his presence. No resistance was offered by the accused at the search. As far as he remembered, there were 643 subscribers of the "Arunodaya," but he was not in a position to contradict that the number was 384.

Mr. Davar here put in the written statement of the accused.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

"I, Dhondu Kashinath Phadke the accused in this case, state as follows: 1. I am the printer, proprietor and publisher of the "Arunodaya" newspaper and that I published the issue of the fifth of April 1908 at Thana outside the jurisdiction of this Court. 2. That my paper "Arunodaya" was started by my deceased father 43 years ago and my father wished at the time of his death that the paper should continue to be published after his death. I have continued to publish the said paper. The object of this paper throughout has been to deal with purely social and administrative questions and furnish information to people about matters purely social and administrative. 3. That so far as I remember, there is not a single regular subscriber of my paper in Bombay and that no issues of my paper are regularly sent to any subscriber or subscribers in Bombay by me. It is possible a stray copy may have been sent now and again to an advertiser in Bombay. From the list of subscribers to my paper which is put in by Government as an exhibit in this case it will appear that the circulation of the paper is a very limited one and mainly confined to Thana District. 4. The letter headed "Important Warning" is a faithful literal translation of a printed anonymous circular which appears to have been printed in and posted from Europe. I received some copies of it by book post by the English Mail of the 4th of April 1908. I do not know from whom or from where the copies were sent. I believe they were sent to my paper along with other newspapers and were also circulated, it seems, all over India. The Circular has been published and commented upon by almost all the leading English, Guzarathi, Marathi and other vernacular papers in Bombay, amongst them being the "Bombay Gazette," the "Advocate of India" and other Guzerathi papers printed in Bombay. In the Editorial, which is the subject matter of the charge against me, I have asked my readers to treat the circular with the contempt it deserves, on account of its anonymity. I have ridiculed the idea or possibility of a revolution. I have stated there that there is "Mischief at the root" of this circular and that the same is outcome "of some dodge or trick." I say I printed this circular simply as a piece of news, especially as I thought it contained novel and interesting points about Government paper and Swadeshi industries. Even after making allowances for bias and prejudice that at the present time exists against certain Indian newspapers, I say that there is not a single sentence in my leaderette that can even by a stretch of imagination be classed as seditious. The translation made by the Oriental Translator and put in as exhibit in the case is one in which the meaning of certain words appears distorted—very possibly due to indiscriminate choice of words without due regard to Marathi and Sanscrit idioms and context. Some words used in the translation may possibly have been inadvertently inserted there as correct translation as such, but I say that they in some instances put a wrong construction on my leaderette. 5. I say that I did not and do not approve of portions of the anonymous circular, except where it deals with the economic question of investment and the revival of indigenous and other kindred industrious which materially help to develop the country and promote the welfare of the people of this country. I say with confidence, that the opinions I have expressed on this economic question are also the opinions of many high and distinguished economists, and I am ready to adduce evidence to prove that fact if the Court so desires. 6. I say that in publishing the paragraph in my issue of the 9th of February 1908 which the prosecution has put in as an exhibit and which they rely on as showing seditious intent on my part, I have done no more than take obituary notice of the death of the King of Portugal. Therein I have done no more than recite the history of Portugal and the lessons which these deplorable crimes teach us. I have not mentioned there a word about India or the Indian Government. I have mentioned no Government there except the Government of Portugal. A perusal of the whole of the article will show that it has not the remotest connection, nor was it my intention at any time to connect these outrages, with any Government, much less the Government established by law in India. 7. I say that in publishing all the above-mentioned articles I have merely commented on matters of public and general interest in a fair and impartial spirit and that at the time of publishing the aforesaid articles it was farthest from my intention to excite or attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and I say that these articles do not fall within the purview or provisions of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. 8. I say I am not guilty of the offence charged against me and I pray that I may be acquitted.

Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that so far as he knew no vernacular paper except the "Hind Swarajya" published the circular headed "A Grave Warning." If other papers had published it he should possibly known it. The "Sanj Vartman" of the 4th of April, and the "Akhbar-i Soudagar" of the 25th April did not publish the circular but only commented upon it.

Mr. Davar: Did you receive any instructions as to the action to be taken regarding the publication of the circular in several papers?

Witness pleaded privilege on the ground that to answer the question would be to disclose an official secret.

His Worship disallowed the question.

Witness further said that Dr. Bhandarkar, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, was the best living authority on the Marathi language.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that the word "Swaraj" was very recently introduced. Marathi was a growing language. Words had acquired new significations and new words were being coined and brought into currency.

Mr. Davar wanted to put a few more questions to the witness.

Mr. Davar: The word "Swaraj" came into use also when Shivaji was crowned?

Witness: Yes.

When was Shivaji crowned?—In 1664 or 1674.

Under a fiat from the Mogul Emperor?—I am now asked questions in history.

His Worship held that the question was inadmissible.

Witness further said that the word "Swarajya" was used in Shivaji's time, and also in modern times. But the word when used in Shivaji's time had different meanings and significations from those it had in modern times.

The Magistrate: What does "Swaraja" mean?

Witness: One's own rule or one's own independent rule.

N. N. Ketker, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that he did his work in the "Hind Agency" in the evening only. What he had said about the sale of the copies to newspaper boys was hearsay. He had no knowledge of them nor had he received any money from the person to whom they were sold. Whenever he required copies of the "Arunodaya" he sent his man to Thana to fetch them. When he got these copies he gave them to newspaper boys, but he himself did not know to whom the copies were sold or where they were read.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that when he was away his brother was in charge of the Agency. His brother did not keep account of papers or books sold.

Erach Cooverji Lilamwalla, clerk in the Oriental Translator's Office, cross-examined by Mr. Davar said that a copy of the "Arunodaya" was received at the office in exchange for a copy of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

Mr. Davar then said that he wanted a postponement in order to call witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Bowen informed his Worship that he would also call in a witness if the case were to be postponed.

Mr. Davar objected to the Public Prosecutor calling further witnesses, as he said the latter had already said that his case was concluded.

Mr. Bowen said that was the procedure laid down and subsequently pointed out to the Magistrate the section which he said applied there.

His Worship held that Mr. Bowen could call further witnesses if he liked.

Mr. Davar thought it was unfair to the accused to bring forward other witnesses when he had put in his client's written statement.

Further proceedings were adjourned till 1st July next.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth charged Jina Nura, a Mahomedan woman, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 450, the property of one Rahimalbai. The evidence showed that complainant lived at Temkar Street and the accused was her boarder. On the 13th instant, the accused removed the ornaments from a box and disappeared. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested by a railway policeman at Grant Road while attempting to leave Bombay. She had then the whole of the property in her possession. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

THE NEW YOUNG PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

June 13th, Saturday—Byramji Jijibhoy High School.
Juue 14th, Sunday—Baronet C. C.
June 20th, Saturday—Sir J. J. High School.
June 21st, Sunday—Wellington C. C.
June 26th, Friday—Elphinstone C. C.
June 27th, Saturday—Tutorial High School C. C.
Juue 28th, Sunday—Ever United C. C.
July 4th, Saturday—Mahomedan C. C.
July 5th, Sunday—Independent C. C.
July 11th, Saturday—Albert C. C.
July 12th, Sunday—Sir J.J. High School (Return)
July 19th, Sunday—Coronation C. C.
July 25th, Saturday—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 26th Sunday—Persian C. C.
August 2nd, Sunday—Sassanian C. C.
August 9th, Sunday—Esplanade C. C.
August 16th, Sunday—XI. Patels.
August 19th, Wednesday—Improvement Trust, C. C.
August 22nd, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana.
Sept. 6th, Sunday—Coronation C. C. (Return.)
Home ground, Marine Lines.

THE Government of Madras have issued an Order amending the rules prescribing the form of address of Indian functionaries under Government or under Local Bodies. The incumbents of all appointments made and gazetted by Government, or of appointments the monthly salary of which is not under Rs. 200. Honorary Magistrates and members of Municipal Councils and of District and Taluq Boards, will, if Mahomedans, be styled "Sahib Bahadur"; of Indian Christians bearing European names, Esquire; all others will have the prefix "M. R. Ry." and the affix "Avargal" or "Garu." The incumbents of appointments not made by Government, the monthly salary of which is Rs. 50 but under Rs. 200, and members of Union Panchayets, if Mahomedans, will be styled "Sahib"; Indian Christians who bear European names will be styled "Mr."; and all others "M. R. Ry". Indian gentlemen holding the position of a Justice of the Peace or of a Judge are entitled to be addressed as "Esquire."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India", June 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt H. H. Broome, M.B, I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

The Honourable Mr. Satyendra Prasana Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate Gen. for the Presidency of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitra, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th July.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Caspersz, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th July.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitty, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Rose, Executive Eng Punjab, is appointed to officiate as with effect from the 29th May during the absence on leave of Mr E S Bellasis, and until further orders.

Mr F W Schonemann, Executive Eng Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sup Eng with effect from the 3rd June.

Lieut J S Crosthwaite, a probationer for the Political Dept, is posted as Supernumerary Assist Commissioner Kohat.

Mr J L Maffey, a Political Ass'st of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist Secy to the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr Genl in the North-West Frontier Province.

Capt C B McConaghy, Indian Medical Service Bombay, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, combined with special leave for four months and fourteen days, and study leave for six months, with effect from the 31st March.

Capt J McPherson, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assist to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the 31st March.

Captain N E H Scott, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Agency Surgeon, Maskat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent at Maskat in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st April, and until further orders.

The Hon'ble Lieut Col Sir H A Deane, K C S I, a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr Genl and Chief Commr in the North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, combined with furlough for three months and three days, with effect from the 4th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive changes are ordered in the graded list of the Political Dept (Civil Cadre):—Consequent on the appointment of Mr J B Wood, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, and with effect from the 25th March. Mr F W Johnston, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class Mr R I R Glancy, a Political Agent of the 4th class, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade. Mr L W Reynolds, a Political Assit of the 1st class, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade. Mr P B Warburton, a Political Assist of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, a Political Assit of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by the above-mentioned officers.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F A C Rebello, Assit Accountant Genl Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 21st of May.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified: With effect from the 15th of May Mr A M Bristocke to officiate in class II, and Mr W S Adie to officiate in class III, of Accountants Gen. Mr Balak Ram to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List.

Mr J F Graham, Deputy Accountant General, Madras is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st of June.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. Marlow, Indian Army, Controller of Military Accounts and officiating Military Accountant General and as ex-officio Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), is confirmed in the latter appointments with effect from the 13th April vice Colonel H F S Ramsden, retired.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Thomas Roche Rearden,—29th April, Geoffrey Beresford Walker —16th May.

Major Genl R I Scallon, C B, C I E, D S O, Indian Army, Commanding Bangalore Brigade to be Adjutant Genl in India, vice Major-Genl A R Martin, C B. Dated 2nd June.

Col K S Davison, 2nd Lancers, to be a Col on the Staff, vice Brigadier Genl J C Swann, C B, and granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed. Dated 1st May.

Col H P Hickman, Royal Artillery, to be Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery, and granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed. Dated 29th May.

The following appointment is added to the Staff of the Mohmand Field Force:—The Reverend C Stewart, B A Ecclesiastical Establishment, Bengal, to be Church of England Chaplain to the Force.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr P B McGowan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III, grade 2 sub. protem., with effect from the 1st April and until further orders.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1908:—

Strong, E S, to be Williams, J P, to be Class II, grade I, permanent, and Class I, grade 3 temporary, Gregson, T, to be Crighton, A C, to be Class II, grade I permanent and Class I grade 3 temporary, Pearse, A E, to be White, H G N, to be Wright, G E. to be Class I, grade 3, permanent, Wight-Boycott, W R B, to be Class II, grade, 4, permanent, Silvester, C J, to be Class II, grade 4, sub protem, Gregson; J A, to be Mc Pherson, D L, to be Class III, grade I permanent and Class III grade 4, temporary. Wrench, T W E S, to be Hunt E, to be Class III. grade I permanent and Class II, grade 4 temporary, Scott, E L, to be Thorpe, W A C to be Class III, grade I permanent, Cardew, D, to be Wrench, J M D. to be Class III, grade 2, permanent, Chalk, W O, to be Class III grade 3 permanent.

On the termination of his special duty with the Government of Burma, Mr F D Conchman, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st July.

Mr G Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent North Western Railways, is promoted from Class III, grade 4, to Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th February.

Mr I J Inglis, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway in Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate, with effect from the 4th June 1908 as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in Class I, grade 3. of that establishment during the absence of Mr A C Crighton, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

THE SUPREME HONOUR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. Asquith's Indiscretion.

A monument in Westminster Abbey should be for the Englishman what the wreath of Hyperborean olive was for the triumphant Greek—the highest reward of an honourable victory won in arms or arts. That it carries with it no sordid profit trebles its esteem. It is the one distinction conferred upon a citizen of Great Britain that is untainted by the thought of dross or self. Above all, it is made precious, or it should be made precious, by exclusiveness. It should not be granted to the popular idol. It should not satisfy the clamorous demand of party or partisan. It should be the sport neither of favour nor of friendship. To set up a monument unworthily not merely covers the victim with an ironical disgrace,—it insults the mighty dead, who should be guarded against the suspicion of unequal company.

It seems to us, therefore, that Mr. Asquith, in proposing that a monument should be set up in Westminster Abbey to the honour of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is guilty of a grave indiscretion. It is a proposal which the conventions of life make it difficult to combat. Sir Henry is but recently dead. His friends claim for him the immunity from criticism which death is supposed to confer. Had not the supreme honour been offered to his memory, no word of good or evil would have been said of him here. But when a Minister claims for a dead colleague a monument in Westminster Abbey, the pretensions of that colleague cannot escape examination. Mr. Asquith cannot plead that, in paying the highest tribute to the late premier, he is following an invariable precedent. Lord Liverpool, Lord Grey, Lord Derby, and Lord Melbourne are some of those without the pale, and we cannot but ask what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did that England should thus reverence his name. Did he serve the country in time of peril? Did he once, in the strife of parties, prove himself capable of a large view or an untrammelled judgment?

He served not England, but his party. He did not look beyond the chances and changes of the moment to the ultimate security of the Empire. He achieved nothing that will be remembered in the annals of our time. The leadership of the Radicals was not given to him as the reward of statesmanship or eloquence. It came to him, as success comes to permanent officials, by the pleasant path of seniority. In the two years during which he held the highest office under the Crown he witnessed no measure of great importance, save the surrender of South Africa, and it is not difficult to anticipate the verdict which history will pass upon that sacrifice not of self, but of others. Nor was he in any sense a political philosopher. Had he been asked, he could not have explained whether he was

SOCIALIST OR INDIVIDUALIST.

Opportunity was his god. He had a profound belief in the ballot-box. He thought it unnecessary, for instance, to discuss fiscal reform, because, as he said, fiscal reform had been emphatically rejected by the agricultural labourer. His speeches, which have been selected and reprinted from 'The Times,' are the weakest foundation imaginable for a lasting fame. This book of 278 pages contains few statesmanlike utterances. It were strange if it did, since Sir Henry himself did not lay claim to the rarer qualities. He had no wish to lead or to originate. He set the will of the people high above good administration. His argument is always for the moment, and the most of his speeches might have been delivered in a debating society. There is little practical understanding behind their sounding phrases. They are seldom vivified either by intelligence or by enthusiasm. Their impulse is from without, not from within, and they represent not the opinion of a statesman but the shifting fancy of the crowd. Sir Henry, in brief, was always happiest when he dealt with vague generalities. He delighted in discussing the shortcomings of the House of Lords. It gave him pleasure to declare that "the will of the people shall prevail." But it is not the repetition of such phrases as these that merit the supreme honour of Westminster, and had Sir Henry never uttered the ill-omened words, "methods of barbarism," which, applied to the most humane war ever fought, were as far from the truth as from patriotism, he should still have been honoured elsewhere than in the collegiate Church of St. Peter.

And yet it is not strange that his party should be willing thus to flatter his memory. When he was elected Liberal leader he revealed the secret of his popularity. "I hope," he said, "I am well enough known to be a person of a pretty tolerant and easygoing disposition, not likely to exercise pedantically any powers of party discipline." In other words, he had those qualities which men love best in a leader—

EASINESS AND AFFABILITY.

He did not ask his henchmen to follow him. He was content to accompany them on their road. Though the Ministry which he held together with considerable tact was divided against itself, its members always found a sympathetic listener in their Prime Minister. He did not repel them with a stiff principle or the voice of stern authority. He was flexible to their differences, attentive to their whims. Above all, his method was the pleasantest relief from Mr. Gladstone's. The most revered leader of all time alternately bullied and mystified his colleagues. He compelled obedience, while he concealed in subordination. That there were disagreements we know, but with what Lord Rosebury calls "that marvellous gift of eloquence and rhetoric, rich as the curtain of the temple of old, he veiled them from the public." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had little to veil from the public, nor did he possess any gift "rich as the curtain of the temple." No doubt he made things pleasant for his Cabinet, and no doubt it is a sense of gratitude which suggests the monument in Westminster Abbey. But Westminster Abbey is not the place in which to celebrate the amenities of party. For this purpose the political clubs are established. Is there no space left at Brooks's, the Reform, or the National Liberal Club for a proper tribute of respect? The Abbey should commemorate only the faithful, ungrudging service of England and the Empire. Among those who have won a proud place within the precinct the presence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will seem like an intrusion. Nor will the honour thus thrust upon him minister to his own fame. If as, seems likely, the sacrifice of South Africa to the prejudice of partisans be ascribed to more widely advertised colleagues, Sir Henry will hold but a slender place in the popular mind. Mr Asquith's attempt to anticipate the verdict of posterity is, in fact, foredoomed to failure; and fifty years hence the traveller reading upon a monument the legend "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman" will ask in justified bewilderment: "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—who was he?"—"Blackwood's Magazine."

A DRAMATIC incident took place in a menagerie at the Ginger Bread Fair on the Place de la Nationale, Paris. The tamer, a woman called La Goulue wished to have her boy, aged twelve, photographed inside a cage containing a lioness. When the boy entered the cage, the "Chronicle" says, the animal, becoming angry, rushed at him, and bit him on the hand and the arm. La Goulue and the employees of the menagerie, after great efforts succeeded in rescuing the lad.

TETRAZZINI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

LUISA TETRAZZINI, the greatest of lyric sopranos now on the operatic stage, has written an account of her musical career for the current number of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine." She tells of her success in Europe and South America long before New York had discovered her genius, and is particularly interesting in the story of her first attempts at operatic work. To quote in part.

The details of my life are quite likely to have a misleading effect upon young singers who are striving to make a success upon the stage, for it is a fact that I have studied but three months in a conservatoire and that since then, although my greatest success has come to me only recently, my career has been singularly free from difficulties. My case has been exceptional and contrary to that of almost every other singer who has won any considerable measure of fame. Girls ambitious to become singers in grand opera should bear that in mind. My voice, I believe, is a gift from God, as even before I studied I was able to sing.

I was born in Florence, where my father was a merchant. I have a brother and two sisters, all older than myself. My brother, who is the oldest, is at present stage director at Barra. He was a rather good tenor voice, but has never, to my knowledge, sung on the stage. One of my sisters, Eva Tetrazzini, now Madame Cleofente Campnini has been heard in New York at the Academy of Music. My other sister is a teacher of music in Milan.

Ever since I was a child I have loved to sing; that is not odd, as in Italy everybody sings. Eva practised at home when I was a little girl, and I used to imitate her. I knew both the words and music of several operas before I was even aware of the fact. I sat listening to my sister by the hour, following with the keenest interest the details of her rehearsals. After watching her stab herself with a dagger while rehearsing "La Gioconda," I wanted to do this scene myself. The dagger, however, had been carefully put away, and I was forced to use a candle instead. After singing the music of the last act I thrust the candle against my breast and fell to the ground, to the great delight of my father, my sole auditor.

Eva was much loved by the people of Florence, and once when they wished to present her with a bracelet some one suggested that it should be given to her by me. Accordingly I was dressed in white and stationed in the wings ready to give Eva the bracelet while she was taking her recalls. But when the moment came I was seized with the most tremendous fright, and was wholly unable to reach the centre of the stage where she stood. The audience, of course, realizing my plight, laughed and applauded, and when the curtain went up again Eva kissed me.

Even before this, my first appearance, I had been accustomed to go to the theatre, and it was doubtless hearing my sister sing in public that made me wish to do the same thing. I continued to imitate her at home, and, as I have always had a retentive memory, I soon knew "La Gioconda," "Faust," and "Un Ballo in Maschera" straight through not only the soprano roles, but all the parts. I was also proficient at whistling and could imitate the sounds made by different birds and animals. Between the ages of ten and twelve

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL FINANCE.

Commonwealth and the States.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE BILL.

Melbourne, May 31.

A most interesting situation has been created by the recent action of the Federal Treasurer (Sir William Lyne) with regard to the paying over of the May surpluses to the several States. The usual practice is to pay over these amounts on the 29th of each month but this month an exception was made and in the first place telegrams were despatched to the representatives of the Treasury conveying instructions not to pay over any balances for May until further notice. Taking the Customs and Excise revenue for May at somewhere about £1,000,000 the sum involved must be at least £750,000. It was, it appears, in anticipation of the Surplus Revenue Bill being passed that these special instructions were issued, but how the Federal Treasurer could have imagined that this would have been possible, considering that the message with regard to the Bill was only brought down on Thursday, appears extraordinary. The object of this Bill is to enable the Treasury to put into a trust fund for future use the amounts voted but not spent up to the full fourth of the net Customs and Excise revenue which the Commonwealth is constitutionally entitled to spend. Since the commencement of Federation the Commonwealth has spent about £6,000,000 less than its fourth share and this money has month by month been returned to the States in accordance with section 87 of the Constitution Act. For the current financial year ending June 30, the Treasurer yesterday stated the surplus revenue will amount to about £1,000,000, of which amount about £850,000 has already been distributed. Sir Wm. Lyne holds that it is in accordance with the Constitution that the Commonwealth, as already stated, can appropriate money for future expenditure. The opponents of the Bill now before Parliament maintain, on the contrary, that whilst the Commonwealth can spend its fourth up to the hilt, it must return every penny unspent to the States. In fact, the whole question is, are appropriation and expenditure synonymous terms?

Sir William Lyne, recognising that his Surplus Revenue Bill could not be passed in May, has rescinded the instructions not to pay over the May revenue, which will consequently be distributed as usual.

A short time ago Sir William Lyne informed the members of the House of Representatives that he expected, under the Surplus Revenue Bill, to be able to dispose of £427,000. At that time there were only two months to run, May and June, and even had the Bill been passed in May the whole surplus could not have exceeded £150,000. He was asked yesterday where the balance of nearly £300,000 was to come from? Did he intend, he was asked, to go back and to take this £300,000 out of the May and June money irrespective of the fact that there would be nothing like such a surplus.

Sir William Lyne's reply only admits of one construction. "I am not going," he said, "to disclose my hand, but the surplus of £427,000 will not be confined to May and June." Pressed to explain himself more definitely, he said "You can form your own conclusions."

Reading Mr. Deakin's statement with Sir William Lyne's, the two can be reconciled. Mr. Deakin said in the House that the Federal proposals would affect the money received after the passing of the Act, but not before. This may mean anything but the whole tone of Sir William Lyne's conversation yesterday shows clearly what it really does signify. Sir William Lyne cannot take back from the States what they have received, but he undoubtedly intends to keep back out of the June revenue, provided the Surplus Revenue Bill is passed, £427,000, which will be placed into the trust fund to be applied to the payment of old-age pensions and to provide for defence works. The surplus, he said, of £427,000 will not be confined to May and June. If it is not so confined, the only possible conclusion is that he is going back in an indirect fashion, and that the State Treasurers, instead of getting back, say, £750,000 at the end of June, will only receive a little over £300,000.

The Attorney-General would neither confirm nor deny any view of the case that was submitted to him, and the only official announcement that could be elicited was that "the surplus of £427,000 will not be confined to May and June." Referring to the tariff, however, the Attorney-General said that he was very much disappointed with some of the duties which were, he held, far too low and would not afford proper protection.

The Prime Minister has received the following telegram from the Premier of Western Australia:—"My Government strongly protests against the passage of the surplus Revenue Bill until definite satisfactory financial schemes are adopted embodying the general principles laid down in the resolutions passed at the recent Conference of Premiers."

The Treasurer has received a notice of a series of questions to be asked by Sir John Forrest to-morrow, the main one being, "Is there any intention to apply the Surplus Revenue Bill to the whole of the current year, that is to say, it is intended to deduct from the June returns three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue the whole or any portion of sums in excess of three-fourths paid to State in previous 11 months?

MR. WADE INDIGNANT.

Sydney, May 31.

The action of the Federal Treasurer in anticipating the passing into law of the Surplus Revenue Bill has aroused the indignation of the State Premier. Speaking on the subject yesterday, Mr. Wade said:—"There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the withholding of the Customs revenue at the end of the month is in defiance of the Constitution. The Bill is not law yet, and we are entitled, so long as Sir William Lyne does not wish to play the part of a political burglar, to have the whole of the unexpended balance placed to the credit of the States at the end of each month. So far as this State is concerned, if Sir William Lyne does not climb down by Monday morning, he will have an opportunity offered him of defending his action before the High Court, and in this matter he may reckon on all the States again acting in concert. The only way in which he could utilise the money so illegally held back would be first by a validating of his burglarious act, and secondly by making the Surplus Revenue Bill retrospective. To even attempt this would be in the very teeth of the promise made by Mr. Deakin at the Premiers' Conference, and in the presence of Sir William Lyne. We can promise Sir William Lyne speedy action if the moneys due to New South Wales do not stand to our credit by Monday morning. It is only another instance of the absolute indifference to every sense of decency and constitutional usage for the Commonwealth Ministry to endeavour to covertly filch the moneys of the State in defiance of the law."

LEGALITY OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Reid said to-day that the issue of instructions to cut off the surplus revenue from the States before the Bill authorising that to be done had passed, even if such a Bill could authorise it, was worthy of the Ministerial record. He doubted the legality of the measure, but he admitted that the question was by no means an easy one to determine. The main object of the Bill was, to his thinking, to act upon an interpretation which gave the word "expenditure" a meaning which it did not usually be ar.

POSITION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FURTHER REMARKS BY THE TREASURER.

A "West Australian" representative last night interviewed the Colonial Treasurer in search of further information in regard to Sir William Lyne's attempt to annex the revenue due to Western Australia.

Mr. Wilson said that he had received the following telegram from the Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Wade), in reply to the message he had sent to him asking if the Federal Treasurer had taken similar action in regard to New South Wales:—"Have ascertained that similar instructions to hold back balance Customs and excise revenue this month have been issued to Commonwealth agent, New South Wales. Will wire you to-morrow, when I receive official information. He had also received telegrams from the Premier of Tasmania and the Treasurer of South Australia to the effect that similar instructions had been issued in regard to their States. He had received no replies from the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland and he presumed that now that the matter had been settled they deemed it unnecessary to telegraph to him.

"Towards noon on Saturday," the Colonial Treasurer continued, "I received the following telegram from Sir William Lyne, in the absence of the Prime Minister: 'Referring to your telegram of yesterday, addressed to the Prime Minister, I have given instructions to pay what is due to the States.' In the meantime I again telegraphed to the Prime Minister, asking him to favour me with a reply to my telegram of yesterday, and informing him that the matter was of extreme urgency. Some time later—after 1 o'clock—Mr. Eliot, who is permanent head of the Federal Sub-Treasury, received official instructions to pay, so that the amount which had been withheld namely, £66,577, was immediately paid over and included in the financial returns of May. Our deficit for the month is therefore, only £27,969 instead of about £94,000, which it would have been had the money not been paid over. I have little more to say in regard to the matter, except that Sir William Lyne's action is still inexplicable, notwithstanding his remarks in the House of Representatives, as published, in which he is reported to have stated, in reply to Sir John Forrest, that he had withheld the balance due to the States because he hoped the Surplus Revenue Bill would have been passed. I would like to point out that even had the Surplus Revenue Bill been the law, it could certainly not have authorised the non-payment of the three-fourths of the net Customs and excise revenue due under the Braddon clause, and it would appear to me that the Federal Treasurer was, to say the least of it, courting trouble when he took such ill-advised action as to hold back, as he did in the case of Western Australia, a sum of money approximating £79,000 for a matter of £3,000, which he would have been able to retain had the measure become law, as that amount is approximately the unexpended monthly balance of the Federal one-fourth. Such an action was not that of an ordinary business man, not to say a financier. If, however, that action will open the eyes of the people of the Commonwealth to the treatment which it evidently is the intention of the Federal Government to mete out to the States, it will do good, more especially if it draws the close attention of the public to the financial scheme lately promulgated by Sir William Lyne."

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

Bunbury, May 31.

The Premier (Mr. N. J. Moore) was interviewed to-day with reference to the Commonwealth Treasurer's action. Mr. Moore said: "The action taken by the Federal Treasurer, which was communicated to me by telephone on Friday by my colleague, Mr. Wilson. I need not say came as a staggerer to me, more especially in view of the fact that in reply to a question by me at the Premiers' Conference the Prime Minister distinctly stated that in the event of the Surplus Revenue Bill becoming law its operation would not be retrospective. Sir William Lyne's ill-advised instructions are only in line with the principle which he seems to have advocated in his attitude towards the State, and is another indication that so far as he is concerned unification is apparently his object, and that without any unnecessary delay. I cannot conceive that Mr. Deakin was cognisant of his action in this matter, and I am glad to see as a result of our prompt protest that the balance of the Customs and excise revenue was handed over on Saturday morning.

"With regard to the Surplus Revenue Bill itself, whether it is eventually decided that it is constitutional or not, in my opinion there is no question that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any unexpended balance from the Customs and excise revenue should be returned and I am pleased to see that Sir John Quick, who is recognised as an authority on the Constitution so strongly supports that view. The proposal came as a surprise to those interested in financing the State, and one cannot understand the action of the Federal Government in endeavouring to withhold from the taxpayers of the States that portion of their own money which was not required by the Commonwealth for current expenditure. It must be remembered that the States' liabilities are incurred, and the Commonwealth's are not, a most important distinction, and the Commonwealth should not dream of appropriating towards its unincurred liabilities moneys which are already pledged by the States, when the States are urgently in need of every pound to carry on their development. The amendment proposed by Mr. Cook, that the consideration of the measure should be postponed pending an adjustment of the financial relations with the States is a reasonable proposal, and in accord with the views of the conference, while Sir John Forrest's speech in support of State rights was a characteristic one, and worthy of strong commendation.

"Sir William Lyne's present attitude is a vivid contrast to the position he took up in the 1898 Federal Convention in Melbourne, as can be judged from his speech delivered then—'I would ask hon. members' he said, 'to suppose themselves in the position of a State Treasurer. They would not know without some guarantee what money they would receive from month to month or year to year, and yet they would have to forecast their financial position for each succeeding year. I desire to leave as much as we reasonably can to the Federal Parliament, but we consider the necessities of the States I do not think for one moment there is any possibility of any of the States repudiating any of their responsibilities, or becoming insolvent. I do not think any of the members of the Convention are here to form themselves into State wreckers although it is approaching that. Every act that has been done has been antagonistic to the States, and vests every power in the Federal Parliament. We were not sent here for that purpose, and for my part I shall do all I can to give the States a fair show.' Sir William Lyne was then Treasurer of New South Wales, and his reference to State wreckers and his doing all he could to give the States a fair show appeals to me in view of the recent happenings.

"As far as our own State is concerned, it must be remembered that we have not only to administer this huge State, but also to settle and develop it, and it is inconceivable that the Commonwealth should propose to still further reduce the funds which in justice ought to be placed at our disposal for this great purpose. It proposes, as it cannot expend its fourth at present, to commandeer the unexpended balance for future disposal, and so take from Western Australia and the other States moneys which up to the present time have been considered a constitutional appendage of the State.

"In regard to the constitutionalty of clause V. of the Surplus Revenue Bill, while I do not pretend to be an authority on the interpretation of the Constitution, I feel that a great deal that layman may say may be to the point. I will not say, although I should be justified in doing so, that it is opposed to the Federal Audit Act, because I recognise that the power that made the Federal Audit Act can unmake it, but all the State Audit Acts say the same so there can be no doubt as to what the constitutional practice is, viz., to draw a fair line of demarcation between appropriation and expenditure from appropriation. The Imperial Exchange and Audit Department Act says that the appropriation account of special grants shall exhibit on the charge side thereof the sum or sums apportioned by Parliament for the services of the financial year to which the account relates, and on the opposite side thereof the sums which may have then to actually go in course of payments within the same period,' and no imprest or advance of the application of which an account may not have been rendered to and allowed by the accounting department should be included on the discharge side thereof.

"The obligations of the Commonwealth in regard to the payment for the transfer of properties must not be lost sight of, for in considering the Surplus Revenue Bill the Constitution Act provides that 'the Commonwealth shall compensate the States for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section 85. If no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation it shall be specially determined under laws to be made by the Parliament.' It would be a most inequitable proceeding apart from the constitutional question for the Commonwealth to ear-mark surplus revenue to be paid into a suspense account when it has existing financial obligations to the States remaining unsatisfied and for the liquidation of which the States have been asking for years."

LAUGHTER IN SCULPTURED WOOD.

The Comicalities of Dogs.

Paris May 19th.—One of the greatest humurists in Paris must assuredly be M. Realier-Dumas, whose work I have mentioned in connection with the Salon of the caricaturists. It is he who has sculptured the most comical frieze of birds that ever blinked upon a branch. It is the first time that he has ever exhibited his work in public, and great success has attended the experiment. His exhibits sell remarkably well at twenty francs a bird. The most amusing is a small creature in a cage—a nestling with a woe-begone expression. M. Realier-Dumas' concierge was sure it was a mouse, and complimented him on the resemblance; another admirer thought it was a dog "So you see," quoth the artist, "that the general public has not always the faculty of observation. I find that very curious. People must be told what is amusing, though no caricatured animals are ever half so droll as the animals in real life. Dogs I find particularly entertaining. Their gestures are so unexpected and apparently so inconsequential."

"Do you see that little dog there?" he said, pointing out of the window of the "Pall Mall Gazette" office in Paris at a small Skye terrist opposite; "is he not a very amusing fellow? Watch how he looks at that lady as she goes by; how he quizzes the hat glancing through the shaggy hair hanging over his face. Now he has a brilliant idea, and he runs into the shop with his tail in the air."

Yes, Realier-Dumas is the great discoverer of dogs. He finds the race infinitely diverting. The other day he was convulsed with laughter at the antics of a basset hound which came waggling its long body down the street in the tow of its stout proprietress. When it approached the humorist it cocked its head with the most absurd gesture, and then looked back at itself—at its elongated figure and its triumphant tail—with the most ridiculous expression in its face. So irresistible was it that Realier-Dumas laughed aloud to the sore displeasure of the owner of the dog who was not disposed to see the comic side of her darling. Had she been a man there would certainly have been coffee and pistols for two at the Great Wheel.

When a dog turns up the white of its eyes when it is suddenly awakened and the ears are galvanised into the erect position, when it appears to laugh and merely yawns, these are moments in its existence that it appears in the guise of a mirth-provoker to Realier-Dumas.

So our artist is something of the historian in wood of dogs. He has carved some wonderful dogs, even historical dogs, life-size, and in attitudes of repose. The first he ever made was bought by Coquelim Cadet, the well known "societaire" of the Comedie Francaise whom ill-health following upon the loss of his fortune through speculation, has kept from the stage. The second dog was bought by Waldeck Rousseau, a close personal friend of Coquelim Cadet. Then M. Clemenceau acquired one; a fourth went to Gemier, the actor, who is so distinguished himself in the role of Sherlock Holmes and a fifth has just been purchased by Aristide Briand, the brilliant new Minister of Justice and former Minister of Education. "Hitherto I have only sold my dogs celebraties to aid their creator. "I hardly fancy there are great commercial possibilities in my new departure."

Realier-Dumas is amazingly clever with cutting chisel. He can carve anything. He amuses himself sometimes by cutting a bow in wood, which he wears beneath his collar. It is almost impossible to tell it from the real thing. "It is so convenient," he declares, "to call the garcon at the cafe by tapping on the table with one's cravat!"

Another famous "true" of his is a dog with articulated head and front pows, which he works with his fingers thrust into the hollowed wood. The way that animal can catch a fly is marvellous, he declares. People seeing it in his arms give an involuntary start; it is so life-like.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—Probably few people are aware how carefully Burmese owners look after racing bulls. These are used occasionally for racing in carts and a good one is worth a large sum. There is a white one called "Zingaw" at the village Kalok near Twante which is looked after and tended as carefully as if it was a Derby favourite, and for which its owner recently refused Rs. 10,000. It was originally bought from a native of India when very young for Rs. 12. This was some five or six years ago. It was trained and won several races and was sold for Rs. 250. Its present owner values it at Rs. 25,000 and it is said to bring him in an income of from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 a year. He employs four men who are constantly in attendance on it, so fearful is the owner that it might be "got at" and "doctored."

BY THE WAY.

A CURIOUS CLERICAL CORPORATION.

Sion College, which has just been electing new officers, originally stood in London Wall, but was removed to the present palatial premises on the Embarkment about twenty years ago. It was first founded as a Puritan stronghold for the City rectors against apiscopal tyranny, but re-endowed about 1623 "for the redress of many inconveniences not prejudical to the Lord Bishop of London's jurisdiction." Sion College formely enjoyed privileges under the Copyright Act, and as the result of these, and humerous gifts, now possesses a noble library containing more than 100,000 volumes, many being of great interest and rarity. These are available for all the clergy, and also for the faithful laity of London diocese.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN PREACHER.

Dr. Conwell, who is due in England to take part in the Bloomsbury anniversary is, the "British Weekly" points out, one of the most interesting personalities in the religious world. He was born about sixty years ago in a humble backwoods home, where religion was vital and liberty sacred. At the hour when John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, was being executed, the father called all the children together for silent prayer. Not till he was thirty-five and had travelled all over the world and practised for years as a lawyer, did Dr. Conwell enter the ministry. His church at Philadelphia has a membership of 2,500, and is said to be the largest institutional church in the world. It is computed that 10,000 people pass through it every Sunday. It runs a Poor Man's University, with 3,000 students and 130 professors.

THE MUTTON-BIRD IN CHESHIRE.

At the last meeting of the Zoological Society Mr. T. A. Coward exhibited a fine male specimen of Schlegel's petrel known also as the Kermadeck Island mutton-bird ("Oestrelata neglecta,") which waspicked up dead on April 1 in a field at Tarporley Cheshire. Thereby a new species has been added not only to the list of British birds but to Europe, there being no record of this bird ever before having occurred north of the Equator. What can have brought this bird from its home in New Zealand to England is a mystery. Unlike all the other petrels of the genus Oestrelata, the mutton-bird breeds in the open instead of in burrows. Three varieties of these species are recognised by New Zealand ornithologists, and the late Capton Hutton who devoted much time to the study of the fauna of New Zealand, suggested that there were three incipient species, involving by isolation due to the alterations in the time of breeding in certain individuals.

IN SEARCH OF A TITLE.

"Arrows of the Chase," the title which Ruskin gave to his collection of letters, was, as the new Library Edition of his works discloses, not hit upon easily. A friend suggested to Ruskin "Public Letters," Ruskin replied that he did not like it, and that as it was a lovely afternoon he was going for a walk, in the course of which he hoped to hit upon some more "mellifluous nomenclature." The suggestions that followed the walk were "Spare Minutes," "Spent Shot," and "Surdis Auribus." His correspondent in turn suggested "A Quiver of Arrows," but Ruskin thought this a little too poetical. The author then suggested "Totus in Illis," "Here and There," and "To-Day." Ten days latter he recommended "Signals on the Old Road." The following week he preferred the title "The Faggot". Three months latter he exclaimed, "At last I have got it—'Arrows of the Chase,'" and "Arrows of the Chase" it was.

ALTERING THE CLOCK AT THE CAPE.

Sir David Gill, late Astronomer-Royal at the Cape, who expressed his opposition to the Daylight Saving Bill before the Select Committee on Tuesday, stated that he had had some experience of such a change, and "a terrible amount of confusion" it caused. This was in 1903, when all the South African Colonies adopted Natal standard time, two hours fast of Greenwich. Before the war the time of Cape Colony and the Boer Republics was fast of Greenwich ninety minutes, and when their clocks were advanced half an hour a big outcry arose. The most discontent with the new time was manifested in the country districts in the west of Cape Colony, where the sun does not reach the meridian until about 1-30 p.m., and for two or three years after the change the farmers carried on an agitation to revert to the old time, one of the reasons advanced being that at certain seasons agricultural work commenced long before sunrise.

ROME AND THE SEA.

A Royal Commission was appointed some time ago in Italy to study and report upon the important question of the proposed river communication between Rome and the sea. Up to the present all goods sent by steamer for Rome and its district are either unshipped at Civita Vecchia, a distance of some fifty miles, or at some other more distant port. Four schemes were submitted to the Italian Government for connecting the city with the sea, which is only at a short distance, and the Royal Commission has now adopted the one prepared by the Italian Board of Works, who advocate the dredging of the Tiber to a depth sufficient to allow ordinary steamers to approach Rome.

TEARS.

[Dr. Romme, the French medical authority, in the current number of *La Revue*, says that crying creates a kind of cerebral torpor, a mental indifference which acts as an anæsthetic. One drowns sorrow in tears better even than in alcohol; and tears preserve the balance of the brain.]

Think not, because, you have noticed my eyes
Freely effusing their lachrymal flow,
That there is aught to occasion surprise,
Or that my state is not quite "comme il faut."
Think not that sentiment troubles me thus,
Or that emotion has caused me distress—
Nought so annoys me as making a fuss,
Yet of intent I thus weep, I confess.
If you would know why to tears I give way,
'Tis for the sake of my health, I may say.
None of the properties cloroform knows,
None of the virtues that ether displays
Vie with the ones of the tear-drop that goes
Threading my features, by tortuous ways.
Mental disturbance occasions no dread
No brain-disorder can cause me alarm
While bubble tears from the founts in my head,
Making me peaceful, contented, and calm.
Since in my tears all these benefits dwell,
Give me an onion: and all will be well.
Pot-still and patent-still both I abjure
Now that a sedative sweeter I've found
Weeping is messy, and wet, to be sure,
But what's the odds, if my troubles are drowned?
"Cerebral torpor" 's my greatest delight:
"Mental indifference" often I seek.
Since tears will bring them, I'll cry day and night,
Day after day: yea! I'll cry for a week!
But I'm afraid I'll have no time to sleep,
Now I can't stifle my longing to weep.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE SCARF.

As an out-door garment—in which role it will appear throughout the summer—the scarf is destined to play as many parts as the "general utility" member of a touring company. In its newest guise it must be caught in at the waist both back and front, being fastened close to the figure, and floating from thence in loose ends to a little below the knees. Two scarves make a mantle of four stole ends, which is very becoming to an elderly figure inclined to rotundity, and which requires artificial aid to produce a "lengthening" effect. The scarf can be carried out in coarse net, elaborately darned, or in lace dyed to match the costume, another alternative being a soft make of taffetas or crepe de chine.

LAST YEAR'S HATS.

Last year's Leghorn hat, with its low crown and supporting bandeau, is proving something in the nature of a white elephant to its possessors now that headgear has been revolutionised, and the plateau has become almost prehistoric. To sacrifice a straw, however, which has made a by no means inconsiderable difference in one's dress budget, while it is still in the pink of condition, is not to be contemplated except by the plutocrat, and the method which most milliners are adopting is that of stripping off the bandeau and covering the crown with a light wire frame, or removing it altogether, a large "Charlotte" crown of puffed point d'esprit or lace being substituted This is encircled with a rope of soft satin ribbon in Nattier blue or some other shade an enormous cluster of white velvet sweet peas, mixed clover, cornflowers, or roses fanees being heaped up on the left side, while the flat brim is wired and lifted very slightly to effect a compromise with modern fashions.

ANGLO-INDIAN ABROAD.

The Wily Pathans.

TACTICS OF THE MOHMANDS DESCRIBED.

Captain G. R. D. Churchill, of the 18th Punjabis, who has gone to Australia as an exchange officer, delivered an interesting lecture on The North-West Frontier of India the other evening in Melbourne in connection with the resuscitated United Service institution. In view of his long and active experience in the district adjoining the present fighting zone, his remarks were listened to with great attention. Colonel Burston presided over a large attendance.

Captain Churchill, in the first instance, gave an idea of the organisation of the Indian army near the frontier. The Indian forces are divided into the northern and southern armies. Each army has five divisions of troops, and he mentioned that in the case of the northern army those were located at Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow. Garrisons of these divisions are distributed all over the country. Formerly the frontier was guarded by a self-contained force, known as the Punjaub Frontier Force, but the frontiers had been extended so greatly that that force proved inadequate, and had been superseded by regiments brought up from the south. The main lines of communication to the frontier were the north-western railway system, which goes right up to Peshawar, roads which were very narrow, and rivers. A river 200 yards wide in summer would in May, when swollen by the snow and ice coming from the mountains, become a mile wide. On the frontier itself strategical railways had been built on the narrow gauge system. Certain regiments of the Indian army are selected for mobilisation, and have to be ready to move forward at 24 hours' notice. If they got that length of notice they counted themselves lucky. They carried, of course, the ordinary 40 rounds, which every man in India has to take with him on the march, but the arrangements of the arsenal authorities were so excellent that on reaching the base of operations the ammunition was always awaiting them.

Pathan is a collective term for the northern hill tribes, including the Mohmands, who started the recent trouble. The various tribes of Pathans, the lecturer said, were always itching to join in the fray against the white man, but they thought of their skins, and so they hung back, if possible to see which way the tide of battle was likely to turn. If the chances were good they joined in very quickly. The Pathan was a hardy man of Great physique, and was armed with modern rifles, obtained either by theft from the Indian army or by purchase from traders in the Persian Gulf. Captain Churchill said he had seen rifles of German, French and Italian manufacture which had been captured from them. Rifles were highly prized by the Pathans. They would actually sell their wives and families to obtain them. Their manner of living was similar to that of the raiders on the Scottish borders three centuries ago. They always fought in their own country, of which they knew every defile. They knew when to leave the white invaders alone, and they were cute enough to know where they would catch them at a disadvantage. They were experts in the art of preserving their own lives and taking those of others. Again, the Pathans were very lightly equipped. In addition to the rifle they carried a blanket and a small bag containing food sufficient for eight days. He had to pay about 1-6 to the trader for each cartridge, so he never wasted ammunition. He never fired till he could hit something. Before mischief began the Pathans always sent their wives and families, and also their cattle, into the hills, and hid the stores of grain on which they depended for support during winter. If they lost their grain and cattle they were in very bad straits, and it was noticed that the Pathans were never aggressive while their crops were at the stage of ripening.

The country which was the scene of the present operations was mountainous, some of the peaks reaching a height of 12,000 feet, and so steep that sometimes even a battery mule could not ascend them. No fodder or provisions were procurable, and a force had therefore to be absolutely self contained. The roads were mere goat tracks, and the country was cut up by ravines or nullahs which were very difficult to traverse. The means of transport varied, camels, horses, mules and coolies being used in different places. Then there was the water difficulty. Water was obtainable in the valley's and there was always danger of being "sniped" or rushed from the heights above. The Pathans did not, like a civilised nation, treat the wounded as prisoners of war, and as six men were required to carry each wounded soldier, the strength of the fighting force of the invader was greatly reduced. The men carrying the wounded offered a first class target to the Pathans, and this was responible for a large proportion of the casualties.

The lecturer concluded by giving a vivid description, aided by plans on a blackboard, of an action in the vicinity of Saran Sar, in which he took part, on 9th November, 1897.

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FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

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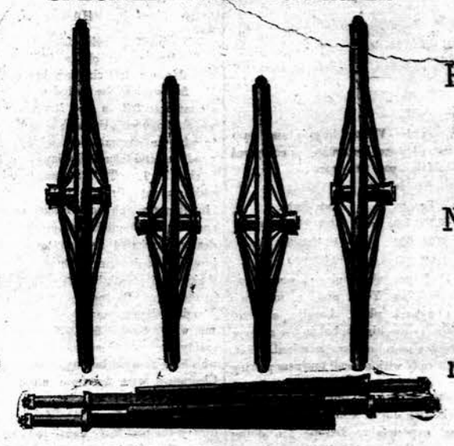
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 15.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
29 boxes Rupees	1,52,000	Zanzibar ...	National Bk.
1 box Sovs and Gold Coins.	8,556	Aden	E. Sarafally and Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 43 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. A few bills were offered and at the close it is doubtful if any Bank will buy under 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. There were no buyers of Bank bills at opening rates and later on 1-32 better was available both for demand and telegraphic transfers and a moderate amount was placed at the latter rates. For July-August delivery 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. has been available to a moderate extent. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.,	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	154 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	179 3/4

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 95 13-16 ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement. There has been a little more business passing in the Bazaar to-day and the dealers have been more inclined to buy. Transactions have, however, been very moderate but at the close quotations are 1-16 up all round. Calcutta market is also firmer, their rates to-day being advised as 95-13-16 for cash and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... .	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 95-15

Bullion :—

On Saturday there was no change in Bar silver in London, ready and forward being quoted at 24 5-8; and with New York steady at 53 3-8. Locally the market has been steadier and ready bars have improved 3-16 to 64 5-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	64	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday, as compared with the figures of the past two years :—

	Visible Supply.		Into Sight.	
1908.....	2,380,000	bales	10,810,000	bales
1907.....	3,070,000	„	13,130,000	„
1906.....	2,440,000	„	10,530,000	„

The week-end figures above given were considered bullish in New York, and a moderate advance all round took place. Locally, contract rates for near delivery are higher, but in the absence of business these are more or less nominal. New Crop prices are steady with a small business passing in the bazaar.

For ready cotton there is an improvement in the demand by Mills, and Japan Shippers are still in the market, but exporters to Europe are doing little.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	214/15	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	209/10	
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola	204	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	204	
Fine M. G. Ujuttia ..	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197/8	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188/9	
Good Westerns ...	197	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228/9	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...14,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·92	5·87	5·64	5·37	5·24
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·16	5·12	5·09		5·09
+06	+06	+06		+06

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	March/09
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	206	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	189	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There is a better demand and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 6 B. T.
September ... ... „ 8 14 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues quiet but steady with only a moderate enquiry.

We quote :

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.
„ „ Delhi ... „ 9 5 0 „
Ready Yellow Gurzat ... „ 10 7 0 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 4 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with rather more enquiry.

We quote :

Ready ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 57 0 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 56 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0

Tone—Firmer

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Company writing from Hongkong, on May 29, give the following yarn market report :—

Our last circular was dated the 15th instant.

Throughout the past fortnight market has ruled firm and, with steadiness in exchange and regularity in demand, checked here and there by the somewhat unsettled condition of the neighbouring province of Yunnan owing to the recrudescence of anti-monarchism, prices have gone up one dollar in almost all counts: This advance in rates does not apply to No 10s. which has gone back one dollar from last mail's quotations ; this recession is due to largeness of stock.

Native reports, both official and unofficial, concur as to the repression of the insurgents' unwonted activities in Yunnan. With normal conditions restored and inflow of ready cash by reason of the reported bountiful second silk crop in Kwangtung there is every reason to view with much optimism the immediate future prospect of the yarn market. Eliminating the uncertain and fluctuating factor of exchange which seriously disturbs the even tenor of trade in the Indian commodity, there is no reason why demand should not be brisk even though a marked advance in prices be not established. At the present time stocks, as compared with previous years, are in favour of creating a demand in response to legitimate inquiries from the consuming districts.

Thanks to the solicitude of a responsive Government the representations of the Chamber of Commerce against the new notorious lottery scheme of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association evoked a communication from the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong to the Japanese Consul in which it was pointed out that the issue of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infringement of the local Gambling Ordinance and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other importing Japanese firms have been warned accordingly. It is to be inferred that the Police have had instructions to seize any illicit importations, for the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 18th instant to the Chamber of Commerce concludes with the information that "the Police have not succeeded in discovering cases of such issue of lottery tickets as yet."

A number of the settlements reported within was effected for forward delivery, shipments to arrive in June, July and August.

No. 20s.—A fair business transpired in selected threads at an advance of dol. 1 per bale.

No. 16s.—Attracted the attention of buyers, and cheap but selected threads moved freely at quotations.

No. 12s.—In some favour. Sales are reported at an advance of dol. 1 per bale.

No. 10s.—Ruled rather week, and in many instances prices receded dol. 1.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

The market closes firm.

Sales :—2,900 bales of No. 10s., 950 bales of No. 12s., 1,100 bales of No. 16s., and 1,125 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 6,075 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Atratoon" "Apcar," "Lightning" and "Tooksang" (from Calcutta) and Trieste (from Bombay) of about 3,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 23,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India T. T. at Rs. 134 1/2 per cent.
„ Demand „ „ 135 „
London T. T. „ Sh. 1 9 1/2d. = $
„ Demand „ „ 1 9 7/16d. = $
Shanghai..... Tls. 74 1/2 = $ 100
Silver....., 24 3/8d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai (May 23) :—

The strong tone of the Indian yarn market, reported in our last circular, has continued to rule. The first week of the period under report witnessed a continued fall in the Rupee rate of Exchange which along with the high prices of cotton, tended to raise the general level of prices. There was a good demand from Kiukiang for No. 10s. which fetched Tl. 1. to Tl. 1-50 more per bale. The stock of this count is limited and the small shipments from Hongkong, which were meant to supply the deficiency, found a quick and profitable sale. Tientsin dealers purchased a small lot of No. 10s. ; they, however, need more, as the stock of Indian yarn at their port is small, but the scarcity of money stands in their way. During the first few days Newchwang bought a decent quantity of No. 10s., which latterly met with attention from Szechuen. In view of the scanty stock at their port, Newchwang merchants, who have stopped buying, cannot long remain quiet. Clearances were far from unsatisfactory. At the close the market is firm but quiet, as buyers are not very anxious, owing to the steady rise in Exchange during the past three days, to enter into any large transactions at the prices demanded by importers.

No. 10s.—Newchwang, Tientsin and Szechuen paid attention to this count. About 1,600 bales were sold.

No. 12s.—Kiukiang bought most of this count. Kiaochow took a small lot. Sales about 1,250 bales.

No. 16s.—Kiukiang and Chinkiang were the only buyers of this count. About 250 bales were sold.

No. 20s.—This count was most sought after by Szechuen, Hankow and Kiukiang. About 900 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about..... 4,000 bales

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about..... 9,383 „

Estimated unsold stock about..... 42,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about ... 10,000 „

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India T.T. Rs. 183 1-4 per Tls. 100
„ Hongkong „ Tls. 75 per $ 100
„ London „ 2s. 5 1-8d. per Tl.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th June, 1908, as compared with the statement of 6th June, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 6. Rs.	June 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,97,206	33,38,068
Public Deposits at Branches	39,91,151	53,79,224
Other Deposits	7,60,41,408	7,76,66,274
Post Bills	23,409	24,872
Sundries	29,67,566	30,61,213
Rs....	10,65,20,740	10,91,63,651
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,18,84,045	1,18,65,276
Other authorised Securities.	15,16,171	14,99,193
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,84,84,280	2,77,91,730
loans do. do.	2,57,34,259	2,56,30,981
Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,43,029	1,68,07,696
Dead Stock	3,35,134	3,35,134
Stamps	4,924	4,819
Bullion	3,53,862	3,31,069
Balances with other Banks.	5,59,729	10,23,778
Sundries	6,40,076	7,00,940
Cash	1,88,72,231	2,31,73,035
	10,65,20,740	10,91,63,651

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 30 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 8 0 B. T.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ... Rs. 3 6 B. T.
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—				
Bombay				1,395
*India				65
*Indian Specie				55
Mills :—				
David				375
Empress...				240
Manookji Petit				3,150
* New Great Eastern Mill ...				190
Connaught Mills				280
Miscellaneous :—				
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference				153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.				332 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill				1,085
Railways :—				
Ahmedabad-Prantej				570
Amritsar-Patti				118
Tapti-Valley				422 1/2
Ahmedabad Dholka				102

* Big lots of these companies' shares were placed to-day at these rates.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	6,606	bales.
Wheat	27,700	cwts.
Linseed	5,103	„
Rapeseed	8,902	„
Gingellyseed	1,276	„
Poppyseed	5,523	„
Groundnuts	74	„
Castorseed	5,350	„
Rice	129,697	„
Myrabollams	1,231	„
Cottonseed	12,247	„
Mowraseed	230	„
Gram	695	„
Joowar	31	„
Maize	nil.	

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397 1/2
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1 1/4 „	65 1/2 15
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12 1/2	6 „	£18 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17 1/2
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75 1/4 old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12 1/2	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	1/2	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,825
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82 1/2	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15 1/2
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 750	250	p. c. 6	332 1/2
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 380
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1 1/2	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	213
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18 1/2	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	32
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	38 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 20 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1 1/2	xd 35
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	630

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92 1/2
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22 1/2	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480 1/2
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11 1/2	127 1/2
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7 1/2	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150 1/2
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Monfussil Co....	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	422 1/2
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 102

THE TWO SERVICES.

Both the Sheerness and Haulbowline Dockyard commands are about to change hands. At the first-named establishment Rear-Admiral John Casement will be succeeded on July 1 by Capt. R. H. J. Stewart from the battleship "Africa," while at the Irish yard the vacancy, which remains to be filled, has been caused by the promotion of Rear-Admiral G. F. King-Hall to vice rank. The retiring superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard was promoted to flag rank last January, and as he had then only held the appointment just over eight months—promotion having overtaken him sooner than was expected—he was permitted to retain the command. There were two quite recent precedents for this, one of these being the case of Rear-Admiral James Startin, the predecessor of Rear-Admiral Casement as Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, who was advanced to flag rank before the tenure of his appointment had expired. It is very desirable that these important administrative offices should not change hands too frequently, as continuity of command within reasonable limits counts a good deal towards the smooth and efficient working of establishments where so many varied interests have to be studied and as far as possible reconciled.

A SHIP'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The battleship "Implacable," which went out of commission at Devonport recently leaves behind not only a very good record of service throughout the six and a half years' unbroken connection which she has had with the Mediterranean Fleet, but also a valuable souvenir of her three successive commissions. Having been what is known in naval circles as "a show ship," the "Implacable" has been singularly favoured by distinguished personages, and it is believed that she had received on board more Monarchs and Princes than any other ship in the active list of the British Navy. It has also fallen to the lot of the "Implacable" to make independent cruises to places which are not usually visited by British men-of-war; so that altogether the commission have been unusually eventful. Happily, a record has been kept in book form of the principal incidents during the "Implacable's" term of commissioned life, the contents including the autographs of the Royal and other distinguished personages who have honoured the ship with visits, of photographs of places visited, and of fleet exercises and ship doings, among the latter being a view of the quarter-deck on the completion of the memorable coaling record of 394 tons per hour made at Malta in April, 1907. The autographs include one of the German Empress, which is of additional interest from the fact that it was entered in the book on the first occasion of Her Majesty ever setting foot on board a British warship namely, at Corfu in April last. If custom had been conformed to, the book would have been left on the "Implacable," but it was felt that as the autobiography relates only to the Mediterranean Fleet, with which the ship's association has now closed, it would be a graceful tribute to entrust it to the keeping of Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, who launched and named the vessel at Devonport. This has accordingly been done, and the first six years' history of this West country ship will find a place in the ancestral home of the Edgcumbe family.

THE "INDOMITABLE'S" SPEED.

It will be interesting to note the speed at which the new battleship cruiser, "Indomitable," crosses the Atlantic when that vessel conveys the Prince of Wales to Quebec next month. On the measured mile the "Indomitable exceeded 28 knots the hour. This speed could not, of course, be kept up as a sea speed; yet the vessel should be able to steam across at an average of over 25 knots the hour, if the coal is good and the stokers and engine-room staff experienced workmen, with watertube boilers and turbine machinery. No doubt the officials will take care that these latter conditions are fulfilled, for it would be very gratifying to the admiralty for a Naval ship to win the blue riband of the Atlantic which the "Indomitable" should be well able to do. Neither of the record-holders on the New York route, the liners "Lusitania" and the "Mauritania," have yet had an average of over 25 knots for a complete voyage. This may be achieved, however, by one or both of these greyhounds at any moment now, as their machinery is well bedded and running smoothly, and the fine weather of the next few months should facilitate the making of such a record. With a little luck the "Indomitable" should also have a fine weather voyage, and a smart passage would probably be acceptable to the Prince. The battleships which are going to Canada for the Quebec function will start before the "Indomitable," which appears to foreshadow the use of her full horse-power in crossing.

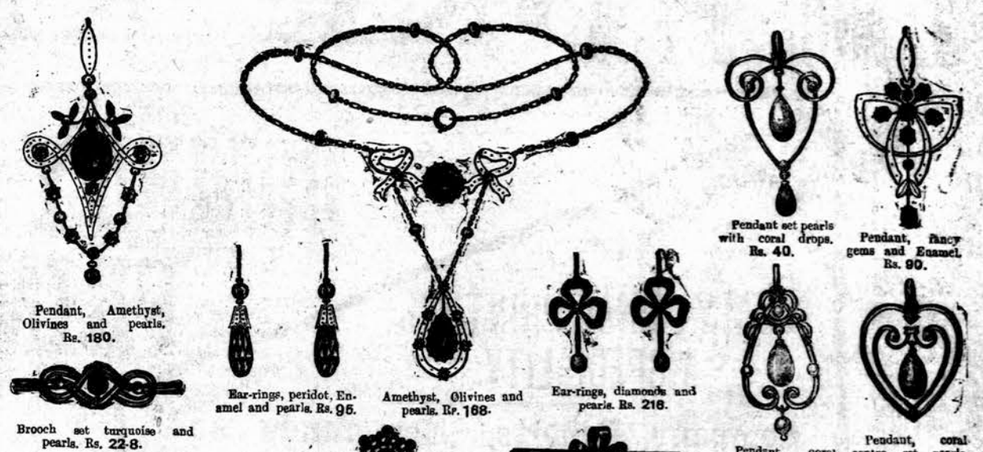
THE DUKE OF YORK SCHOOL.

All those who were present at the inspection of the Duke York's School by the King were impressed with the fact that it was an historic event. The Royal favour has always been shown to the school, and never more than when the King, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Victoria, was welcomed by the Prince of Wales as president of the school, having with him the Princess. The school is about to be removed to the new building near Dover, to the unfeigned regret of everybody, for the institution has been associated with Chelsea for a century or more, and has been a valuable recruiting agency in the metropolis. There is still a hope, if not an expectation, that the existing buildings will be retained for conversion into a secondary school for the boys. The inspection last Saturday was an event which brought many "old boys" to the school, and twenty commissioned officers were there out of thirty-two on the active list who were formerly pupils at the School. Many other old boys were there, not a few of them wearing medals, including Sergeant Simpson, of the Rifle Depot, who had eight medals representing eight campaigns, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Whitten, R. F. A., who wore six medals, while one "old boy," of the age of eighty-six, was at the school in 1838, and remembered having been inspected by King William IV. The programme was carried out to the admiration of all who were present, and included the Inspection, the march past, the advance in review order, and a tactical exercise. At the re-union luncheon of the old boys, Dr. Macnamara, M.P., delivered an excellent speech, in the course of which he said he was never at the school, but had been born in a barrack-room in the ranks of the old 47th in Canada. He was brought up at the knees of the old Crimean veterans, and "no better education could any man get under any circumstances." We still hope that the Duke of York's School will not vanish from the place with which it is so closely identified.

THE LANCE.

Believers in the lance all regretted when the best weapon for a thrusting attack was given up, and orders were issued that it was only to be used on ceremonial parades. At the recent field day before their Majesties at Aldershot, lances were carried with pennons unfurled. The exercise that was carried out on that day was an exhibition to his Majesty of how the troops had been trained for war and could not be called a ceremonial parade. Formerly in Lancer regiments on field days the pennons were always furled, and only displayed at drill and in reviews. Now all Lancers wish to know what has really been decided about the queen of weapons. Is the lance to be kept or is it to be finally given up? One thing or the other ought to be settled. It is still hoped that it will be retained, but until the Mobilisation Tables are altered, which direct that on a regiment going on service all lances are to be returned to store, the lance as a weapon is not officially recognised. But it is probable, after the King's field day, that we may see the lance restored for active service, especially as the new pattern sword is a thrusting weapon. It is curious to reflect how great a change has passed over military thought in this and other matters since the South African War.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
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Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
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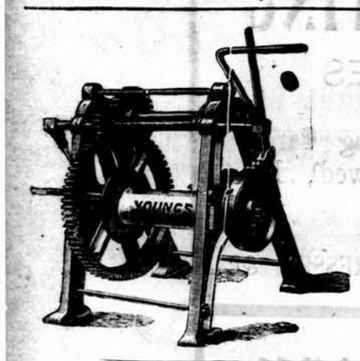

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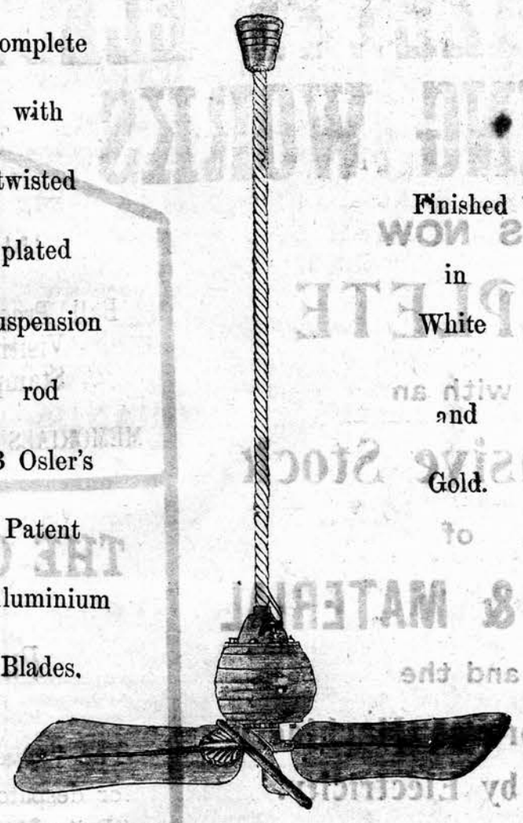

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